THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

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THE MADRAS POLICE JOURNAL

The Service Journal of the Madras State Police Force

(Issued under the authority of the Inspector-General of Police, Madras)

The Progressive Police Officer Cannot Afford to be without it.

This Quarterly Review contains the *best* and *most reliable* information on police matters. Nearly all its contents are written by serving Police Officers.

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CONTENTS

include :

Notes on law with judicial decisions of importance to policemen,

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Technical articles for policemen on criminal law, crime detection, modus operandi, frauds, new apparatus, photography, radio etc.,

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Suitable articles on any subject of educative value or interest to the police or which promote co-operation between the public and the police, are acceptable.

Items not accepted for publication will not be returned.

NOTE

The views and opinions expressed in this Journal are solely those of the individual authors and contributors and do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Editor.

A LIFE INSURANCE FRAUD CASE

by

C. V. NARASIMHAN, I. P. S.

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Tiruchy.

WHILE working in the Special Police Establishment, Madras, I had handled this interesting case in which the mischievous attempts made by the accused to trump up a false allegation of corruption on a Government servant boomeranged on the accused himself and exposed his fraud and foul play.

In March 1958 an Investigating Officer of the Special Police Establishment, Madras, while camping in Trichur in Kerala State, picked up a local rumour which alleged that K. R. Kumaran, a Homeopath, practising in Mannuthi and Trichur, had to bribe heavily P. Mathew, Assistant Branch Manager, Life Insurance Corporation at Trichur, for expediting the settlement of a Life Insurance Policy claim. On a discreet enquiry the Investigating Officer learnt that Kumaran had applied to the Life Insurance Corporation for payment of Rs. 10,000/- on the life policy of Kochu Bala Menon who had died on 20—11—1956 leaving behind a will bequeathing all his properties and interests to Kumaran. The life policy relating to Kochu Bala Menon had been taken up only in June 1956 and since the claim arose within 5 months of the commencement of the policy, the Life Insurance Corporation authorities had directed P. Mathew, the local Assistant Branch Manager, to enquire into the matter. When this enquiry was pending, Kumaran had set afloat a rumour that Mathew had demanded heavy bribe from him for recommending payment of the claim and that Kumaran had had to pay Rs 1000/- in two instalments of Rs. 500/- each and that the payments were even on record on cheques issued by Kumaran on his bank, Cochin National Bank Limited, Trichur. When the Investigating Officer discreetly checked the records of this bank, he noticed payment of Rs. 500/- on each of two cheques cashed on 21—2—1958 and 27—2—1958 respectively. The cheques had been issued by Kumaran in favour of P. Mathew and had been encashed by a person who had signed as K. L Poulose. The cheques bore endorsements on the reverse signed by P. Mathew authorising their encashment by Poulose. Since the rumour appeared to be *prima facie* true and involved corruption on the part of a Life Insurance Corporation official, the matter was taken up for detailed formal investigation by registering a case in R. C. 21/58 of the Special Police Establishment, Madras.

The Investigating Officer ascertained that Kochu Bala Menon, who was aged about 50 in 1956, was a drunkard and a man of very weak health, unfit to do any active work. He was more or less living with Kumaran as his dependent during the recent years. The records connected with the Life Insurance Policy taken out in June 1956 in favour of Kochu Bala Menon showed his age as 38 years at the time of his medical examination on 27—6—1956 by the medical officer, authorised by the Life Insurance Corporation. The descriptive particulars and identification marks recorded in the documents referred to (1) a raised mole near the outer edge of the right eye and (2) a linear scar on the right cheek. By examining the brothers of Kochu Bala Menon from whom he had got separated by a partition deed executed sometime in 1946, the Investigating Officer found that Kochu Bala Menon did not have such identification marks on his face. His age as recorded in the partition deed of 1946 was not compatible with the description in the Insurance records that he was only 38 at the time of medical examination in 1956. The alleged will executed by Kochu Bala Menon on the strength of which Kumaran was making a claim for the Insurance amount was dated 16—6—1956. The scribe who wrote the will and the witnesses who had attested it, described the failing health of Kochu Bala Menon at that time and the extraordinary interest Kumaran was taking in getting the will drafted and registered in the local Registry Office. Besides the Insurance Policy for Rs. 10,000/- it was found that another Insurance Policy for Rs. 30,000/- was also attempted to be taken out in Kochu Bala Menon's name in November 1956, a few days before his death. The proposal in regard to the first insurance policy had been processed at various stages by T. K. Kesavan, a local agent of the Life Insurance Corporation at Trichur. The proposal for the second policy was processed with the help of Narayanan, a compounder working under Kumaran, when Kumaran had got appointed as an agent, for the Life Insurance Corporation in the interim period. Narayanan had also assisted in filling up the relevant forms when the first proposal was pushed through. The medical examination for the first proposal had been conducted on 27—6—1956 by Dr. P. Raman Menon, Resident Medical Officer, Trichur. Medical examination for the second proposal had been conducted on 19—11—1956 at Alwaye by Dr. M. Mohammed Ismail, Civil Suregon. Both the doctors had certified that the proposed life as a "first class" life.

It was immediately evident even in the early stages of investigation that Kumaran had attempted to cheat the Life Insurance Corporation by getting two life insurance policies issued in favour of Kochu Bala Menon after arranging for the medical examination of some other person, instead of the real Kochu Bala Menon who was in failing health and practically at the end of his life The Investigating Officer noticed that Kumaran himself had the raised mole and the linear scar on his face at the identical place described in the medical officers' reports. When K. L. Poulose mentioned in the two cheques alleged to have been issued by Kumaran to the local Life Insurance Assistant Manager, was traced and examined, he came out with a frank disclosure of the

ingenious plan designed and worked out by Kumaran to blacken the reputation of the Life Insurance Corporation official, Mathew, and threaten him to write a favourable report conceding the insurance claim made by Kumaran. According to Poulose, two cheques had been encashed by him as per Kumaran's directions and the money was immediately given back to Kumaran. On examining the signatures on the cheques and other relevant documents the Government Examiner of Questioned Documents opined that the two signatures reading "P. Mathew" had not been put by the real Mathew and bore clear signs of attempted imitation. Mathew himself described to the Investigating Officer how Kumaran was frequently visiting his office and pressing his claim. The reports actually sent by Mathew to his higher authorities had fully brought out the suspicious features in the insurance policies.

In an identification parade held by the First Class Magistrate, Alwaye, on 29—9—1958, Kumaran was picked out by the two doctors P. Raman Menon and Md. Ismail as the person they had examined and reported as a "first class" life.

The evidence gathered during the investigation clearly disclosed the well planned conspiracy by Kumaran, his compounder, Narayanan, and the Life Insurance Corporation Agent, T. K. Kesavan, to cheat the Life Insurance Corporation and benefit themselves by substantial amounts accruing from the life insurance policies taken out in the name of Kochu Bala Menon. As a last step in despair to further his own ends and coerce the local Life Insurance Corporation official into submitting a favourable report, Kumaran had gone to the extent of creating evidence of alleged payment of bribe to the official. The investigation which started on an information of alleged corruption, finally laid bare the conspiracy of Kumaran and his associates in fradulently processing two Life Insurance policies. Kumaran, Narayanan and Kesavan were charge-sheeted for offences under Sections 120-B, 419, 467, 468, 420 and 109 I.P.C. After preliminary enquiry by the Sub Divisional Magistrate, Trichur, the case was tried before the Sessions Judge, Trichur. Very soon after the preliminary enquiry in the Sub Divisional Magistrate's court had concluded, the Investigating Officer received information that Kumaran who was in custody in Jail at that time, had made attempts to remove the incriminating mole on his right cheek. The jail authorities were immediately moved through the Court to get Kumaran photographed and medically examined. The doctor found a healing abrasion near the outer edge of the right eye and opined that it could have been caused by the removal of a mole by the application of an irritant or by other means. The Jail Superintendent stated that Kumaran had admitted before him that he had removed the mole by applying some acid when he was brought to the court during the preliminary enquiry. During the trial of the case in the Sessions Court the entry made by the Investigating officer at Trichur Police Station when Kumaran was first examined after arrest on 18—2—1959 came in very handy for the prosecution. In the "Register of properties found on searching prisoners" the Investigating Officer had referred to the black

mole and scar in the column relating to descriptive particulars. This entry went in as a valuable exhibit for the prosecution during the sessions trial.

The Sessions Judge convicted all the three accused under Section 120-B, I.P.C. and individually under Sections 419, 467, 468 and 109 I.P.C. and sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment ranging from 2 years to 5 years on different counts. The principal accused Kumaran was sentenced to 5 years. The appeals of the three accused were later dismissed by the High Court, Kerala, which confirmed the convictions and sentences.

* * *

GOOD SHOT.

During a trial in an English Court-room an Irish witness was being examined.

"Did you see the shot fixed? the Magistrate asked, when Pat had been sworn.

"No, Sir. I only heard it," was the evasive answer.

"That evidence is not satisfactory," announced the Magistrate sternly. "Stand down!"

The witness left the box, and directly his back was turned, he laughed derisively.

The Magistrate called him back and demanded to know why he dared to laugh in Court.

"Did you see me laugh, Your Honour?" asked the witness.

"No, but I heard you," was the irate reply.

"That evidence is not satisfactory," said Pat quietly.

And this time everybody laughed – even the Magistrate.

THE TRUE DIMENSIONS OF GREATNESS

by

S. M. DIAZ, I. P. S.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Southern Range, Madurai.

ON the 27th May 1964, a whole nation of four hundred and fifty millions of people was in tears; that was not surprising because the loved leader over whose death they grieved was in truth the Maker of this Nation – the man who liberated them from Slavery and gave them self-respect and also set them on the road to prosperity. But besides the Indian millions, thinking men all over the world grieved too. They realised that in the passing away of this man of Peace, the conscience of humanity itself was, in a manner of speaking, stilled.

The next day by the waters of the Jamuna at Rajghat four million people gathered irrespective of age, caste, creed and even nationality, to see the mortal remains of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru being consigned to the flames. The nation was bereaved and the world felt the poorer. What was the secret of the love and admiration that people everywhere had for this man? That Jawaharlal Nehru was a great man will not alone answer this question. The greatness of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was not an ordinary greatness; it was a greatness that was enshrined in the mutual love between himself and the people, which he himself spoke of so tellingly in a self-epitaph way back in 1954. "This is the man who, with all his mind and heart loved India and the Indian people and they in turn, were indulgent to him, and gave him their love abundantly and extravagantly."

After his death, we have heard great tributes paid to him by international leaders, by learned Savants and Statesmen, by party men and by opposition leaders, and by many people who are highly placed. All these, however, were not half as eloquent as the silent tribute of grief and tears paid to the departed leader, all over the length and breadth of this country, by the poor people for whom he lived and died. It is true that Jawaharlal Nehru was born with a silver spoon in his mouth but that did not prevent him from understanding and revolting against the oppressing dimensions of the grinding poverty of the land. He vowed to himself years and years ago that if ever he got a chance to strike at that thing, he would do so with all his might. And so he did, by his planned effort at the eradication of poverty over the last decade and a half. This was in fact a vow of this century similar to the one taken, by Abraham

Lincoln in the last century when he saw the Negro slave tied to a post and beaten in New Orleans. Lincoln then pledged to himself that if he ever got a chance to strike at the root of slavery, he would do so. Sure enough, when this clumsy man from the log-Cabin in the backwoods of America, entered the White House as President of the United States, one of the earliest statutes to which he set his hand, was the one for the emancipation of the slaves.

Critics may say cynically that poverty still stalks this land, in just the same manner as they may say, that race discrimination still exists in the United States. It perhaps needed the martyrdom of another great President of the United States, John Kennedy, before racial discrimination could be finally eradicated from the body politic of the United States of America, by the new Civil Rights Bill just passed. Even so, it is true that there is a long way to go before poverty can be liquidated from the country. No one realised it more keenly than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru himself. That is why in the last years of his life, he kept incessantly before him, on his table in his own handwriting, those famous lines of Robert Frost,

> "The Woods are lovely, dark and deep
> But I have promises to keep,
> And miles to go before I sleep,
> And miles to go before I sleep."

He felt so because he was a man dedicated to a cause and he burnt himself to death in the very warmth of his intense feeling and action for the cause. But dispassionate observers realise that he has done more for this nation and this country that what is humanly possible for one man to do for any nation or any country. He along with Gandhiji, brought freedom to the nation by limitless sacrifice, and in 18 years of ceaseless toil, he has also put the country fairly well on the way to economic prosperity.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a great man by all accounts and by all standards of analysis of the ingredients of greatness. I have been thinking for some time, since the death of Prime Minister, Nehru, as to what really constitutes real greatness in a man. It cannot be just birth, environment, education or mentorship. Nor can brilliance of intellect, eloquence in speech and facility in writing or organisation alone make for greatness. These do contribute substantially to the makings of greatness but they are not the essential or true dimensions of greatness. At best they can only be accessories .Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had them all, these accessories of greatness, in abundance. He was born the son of a great father, Pandit Motilal Nehru. He was educated in Harrow and Cambridge. He had the best of environments when young, and later Gandhiji himself was his mentor. Sir Winston Churchill and President John Kennedy were also like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in this regard. But these alone could not have made these men great. In fact there are other people like Abraham Lincoln who did not have these advantages. He was born in the backwoods of America and lived in a log-cabin, had very little of formal education and did not have the advantages of good social environment or the mentorship of a great man. In our own country the present Prime Minister, Sri Lal Bahadur Sastri and the acknowledged national leader, Sri

Kamaraj, did not have any of the advantages that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru or Kennedy or Churchill or even our Tagore had. Obviously therefore these things cannot constitute the true dimensions of greatness.

What then are the true dimensions of greatness? I would put them down under three heads as

(i) A high degree of integrity of character;

(ii) Supreme dedication to a noble cause; and

(iii) Firm courage to follow the path leading to the achievement of the cause against all odds.

If we analyse the alchemy of the really great men, we are driven to the inescapable conclusion that fundamentally they were all men with a remarkable integrity of character. Basic uprightness of character would alone be the material out of which greatness could be chiselled out into an enduring monument. Perhaps it was because of this reason that Clemenceau of France desired that in death also he should be buried standing upright symbolically. Gandhiji of course stood by himself on an exalted plane as regards individual and spiritual rectitude, and other great men could not easily reach those ascetic standards, but every great man in his own way was definitely a man of high integrity in character and no man without it can really be great The integrity that is conceived as a dimension of greatness is not just cleanliness as regards filthy lucre. It is much more than that. It includes a rectitude in thought, word and deed–an inner cleanliness which could pass muster at the bar of one's own conscience.

It was our late Panditji again who once remarked that ordinary men became great by the greatness of the causes to which they are dedicated. Next to integrity of character, I consider dedication to a cause an essential ingredient of greatness. I remember that famous speech of Nehruji before a Magistrate of Gorakhpur, when arraigned under the law of sedition. Standing upright and unafraid he said, "When I stand before you, my Lord, I visualise you as the symbol of British Justice. But I cannot forget also that in my humble way I too as a symbol, my Lord, a symbol of the rising spirit of freedom of a suppressed people." That symbol rose out of slavery into freedom leading the millions behind to liberty, and out of British prisons into the Governance of the Country and to national prosperity and international recognition. For 18 years as the Prime Minister of India, the cause to which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was dedicated was not merely the cause of free India but that of a free and prosperous nation. It is towards that cause he toiled so ceaselessly and for which he burnt himself to death. The cause of the freedom of his fellow-men made Lincoln great and Kennedy great. Great causes make great men.

The other day I was reading Kennedy's book published in 1956 under the title of "Profiles in courage" for which the Fullitzer prize was awarded to him. In a sense that book gives the epitome and the essence of Kennedy's own philosophy of life. He begins the book with the words "Great causes make *great men and great deeds of* courage." Here was a man who himself exhibited to a remarkable degree, courage during world War II and became a naval

Hero. That courage was with him when he endured physical ailment and prolonged pain of an acute nature that would have broken the spirit of a lesser man. He survived it all. He then became the President of the United States of America–the youngest ever President and against the prejudice of anti-Catholicism. Here too he blazed a new trail and had the courage to follow new ideas to new frontiers. This was the man who went to Texas, where he was advised not to go in the context of firm opposition to the Civil Rights Bill, but he would not be deterred by these threats. He went and became a martyr to the cause, a martyr to his own courage. By his courage and his death he ensured the safe passage of the Civil Rights Bill and performed the last act of emancipation.

Courage need not always be brute or physical courage. In fact there are occasions when moral courage requires more character and rectitude than mere physical courage. I would consider the courage exhibited by Clement Atlee in liquidating the British Empire after a victory in Second World War by liberating India and other Colonies to be of a higher order than that exhibited by Winston Churchill in fighting and winning the war. Both were great men. It needs more courage and greatness during times of peace to do certain things against the current of one's own individual or local interests, deciding issues from a larger world angle. It is courage of this type which Kennedy hails in his book "Profiles in courage." For instance Daniel Webster, who knowingly, threw away his political future for the sake of the integrity of the Union, against prevailing trends of thought among his own constituents and supporters, exhibited real moral courage. These are to my mind instances of real courage of conviction, which is one of the true dimensions of greatness.

If along with these ingredients the subject also has certain human aspects of intense love for one's fellowmen and certain foibles and weaknesses which these fellow human beings expect and appreciate in greatmen as an indication of their humanity, their greatness then reaches its fullness and that really was the final secret of Pandit Nehru's hold over the millions of this country. He loved India and its people with a deep and abiding love. He gave them his all unreservedly. His enduring passion was the well-being of this country and its people. The people saw it in his eyes, heard it in his words and felt it in his every act and movement. And they gave him back their love in return "abundantly and extravagantly" They were "indulgent" to him regarding his faults and loved him all the more for it. The dimensions of his greatness were so big and true that these faults in him appeared to the people like the beautiful grains on some solid and seasoned timber, or the absorbing craters on the lovely full-moon.

12. Only such dimensions can assure enduring greatness in life and in history to a man, and the scribes would say about such a man as Jawaharlal Nehru that the elements were so blended in him that nature itself would rise and say "here was a man" with a Capital "M".

* * *

GLIMPSES FROM THE PAST OF THE MALABAR SPECIAL POLICE

by

N. KRISHNASWAMY, M.Sc., I.P.S.,

Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Armed Police, Madras.

AT my recent inspection of the Malabar Special Police, I made it a point to study the history of this force so well set out in a chapter in "The History of the Madras Police". This made such interesting reading, that I wanted to get some closer glimpses into what daily life in the Force must have been like. A file of weekly reports of the Commandants of the Malabar Special Police during the years 1946 and 1947, that was available in the Malabar Special Police Office at Tiruchirapalli, gave me exactly what I wanted.

The glimpses that I got in these records, of daily life in the Malabar Special Police in those years, made such fascinating reading, that I thought, I should share the pleasure of reading at least some extracts from them, with officers of Police Force today, through the pages of Madras Police Journal. The portions I have extracted and set out below, give an insight into the ideals that inspired the officers of all ranks of those days, the pride they had in the jobs that they were doing, the warm personal relationships that obtained between officers and men, and last but not least, that readiness to see the humorous side, even at one's own expense.

In the rush of the present day, we greatly need to get out of the rut of mediocrity and routine that we seem to have got into, and enrich our lives, personal and professional, with some of the values of days gone by.

E. S. TREASURE.

Wednesday - 5—6—46.

......Parades, routine and general swooping into M. S. P. affairs. Things appear to be quiet and peaceful, on the surface at any rate, and many of those still in the force are said to be scared of further weeding out as undesirables... ..

Saturday - 22—6—46.

.... I enclose (on the credit side!) a photograph of a smart guard of honour presented to His Excellency The Governor at Ootacamund by D. Company. His Excellency subjected the guard to a very close scrutiny and I am informed, was very favourably impressed with the turnout and drill. I gather he was not quite so well impressed with the quality of the khaki cloth supplied for the men's uniforms .. ..

Remarks of I. G. P. on the Portion Sidelined :-

There has been a war!

H. D. LATHAM.

Monday - 15—7—46.

......Took over command of the M.S.P. from Mr. Arul in the forenoon. Visited office, Stores, Polish Fund and Barracks. Inspected drains and sanitation. Midday meals seemed to be good.

Played Hockey and survived!......

Saturday - 20—7—46.

.. ...Gave the Coy. a 'pep' talk on behaviour with the public, not to worry about the present press campaign of abuse against Government officials in the district .....

Sunday - 21—7—46.

......Visited West Hill camp and inspected Messing. I find about 20 hangers-on, Followers, Barbers, Boot boys etc are being fed free in each Coy. I am looking into this question .....

I find that the S.B., C.I D., Madras, have various officers posted in Malabar, one of whose duties is, I believe, to watch and report on M.S.P. matters. Now that police officers are again in charge of the M.S.P., I suggest that some modification in this respect may be necessary as it is not good for the prestige or the morale of the M S.P. to feel that they are being spied upon.

Remarks of D.I.G. on portion sidelined :

agree.

Remarks of I.G.P. :—Will the D. I. G. inter-correspond with D.I.G., C.I.D.? I agree in principle, but certain dangers must be faced. Secrecy seems to have failed badly.

Tuesday - 30—7—46.

. ... (a) Returned to Malappuram via Manjeri and called on retired Subedar Krishna Panikkar who was an M. S. P. stalwart until he retired in 1934. Had an interesting talk and am trying to get him to make contact again, as I feel it will be to the benefit of the M.S.P. .....

(b) The accommodation for the office is also quite inadequate and I am looking around to see what can be done .....

Remarks of I.G.P. on Portions Sidelined:

(a) I definitely agree. A grand fellow.

(b) Government won't spend money.

Sunday - 11—8—46.

......In view of the Muslim League threat of direct action and of the general situation in Malabar, the D. M. is very anxious about all these M. S. P. Coys. being moved out of Malabar at this juncture......

Remarks of D.M. :- I have addressed the Chief Secretary to Government.

Remarks of I.G.P. :- The needs of the "part" **must** give way to the needs of the "whole".

Saturday - 17—8—46.

... ..Attended HQ. ceremonial parade. As it rained, this was held indoors by means of matches and other symbols on a table.

marked out as for a ceremonial parade. By question and answer, many useful lessons were learnt.

Remarks of I.G.P. :- Good.

Thursday - 29—8—46.

......Took some M. S. P. men out for a pig shoot at Pulicode. One pig was bagged. I saw none......

Friday - 20—9—46.

......I understand the M.S.P. men at Tiruchi are aggrieved over the fact that A. R. men working alongside the M.S.P. are drawing D A. of Rs. 1-28 nP. per day while the M.S.P. are only getting Rs. 18/- p. m. I am looking into this.

Remarks of D.I.G. :- It is not the D.A. but the amount allowed per day for feeding. The point is that the M.S.P. have cooks and messing arrangements laid on whereas contractors have to be found to feed A. R. detachments.

Remarks of I.G.P. :- Quite correct. The Malayali is an inveterate grumbler, and grumbles the more you do for him. Still, I like them.

Saturday - 30—11—46.

......Met I.G. with the Sample "Monsoon Capes" obtained by A. I. G. II from the Avadi Military Stores – the Jungle green pattern is just the one for the M.S.P.......

Remarks of I.G.P. :- We were glad to see you at Madras. Don't come at too rare intervals and I hope that next time I can have accommodation for you.

23—12—46.

......Attended N. Coy. Platoon Training. This was the worst Coy. in the M.S.P up to about 6 weeks ago under Subedar Unni Krishna Menon who fortunately resigned. The Jemadar Adjutant 1635 Madhavan Nair was promoted as Subedar and placed in charge of the Coy. and it is really astonishing the change he has effected in so short a time...

Remarks of I.G.P. :- Excellent.

F. V. ARUL.

Friday 15—8—47.

......Independence Day. Attended Ceremonial Parade. It was a very good parade, almost flawless. A vast crowd watched the parade and appreciated it very much. At noon, all the Coys. were given a feast. – One incident marred what might otherwise have been a perfect day. One of the elephants (belonging to Dy. S. P. Mahomed of Annakayam) which had been brought into the camp in connection with the celebrations suddenly lost its temper at about 7 P. M. It ran into the Signallers Barracks and smashed an N.C.O's cell. It then went to the family lines and pulled down the roof of the verandah of a hut in which sugar belonging to the Battalion Polish Fund had been stored......

* * *

OUR INFORMATION CENTRE

by

S. RAMIAH, B.A.,
Vice-Principal, P.T.C., Vellore.

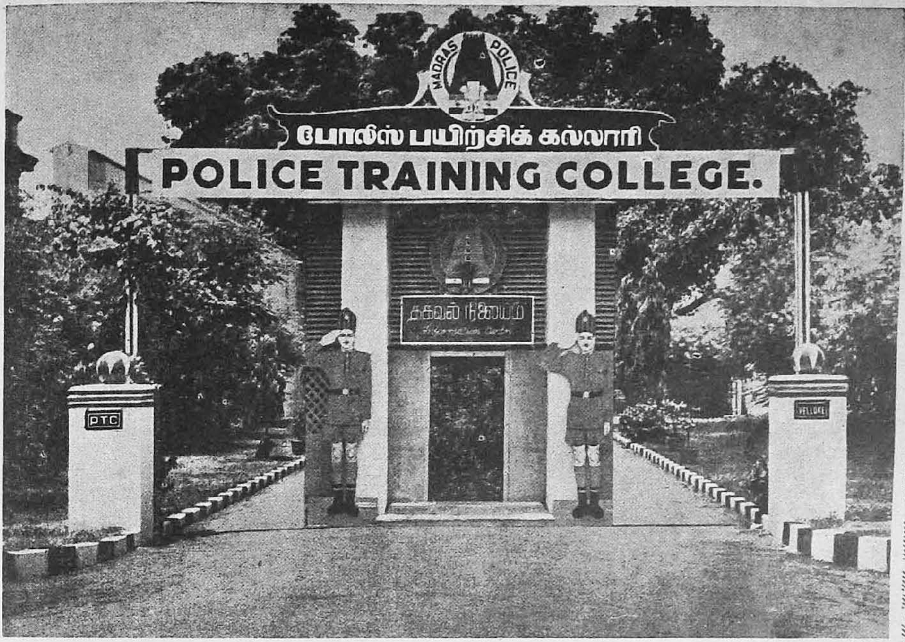
SEPTEMBER 5th, 1965! It was a red-letter day for us all; a day that has become one of the great land-marks in the history of the Police Training College ever since its inception in 1905. Yes, it was on that day that the elite of the town, the essence of the officialdom, the cream of the society and the pick of the people of Vellore rolled into our campus to witness the inauguration of our 'Information Centre'. We are proud that the function was a great success. It was delightful to watch but difficult to describe. In fine, it has been an occasion of great joy and jubilation for our boys and a matter of pride and pleasure for us all.

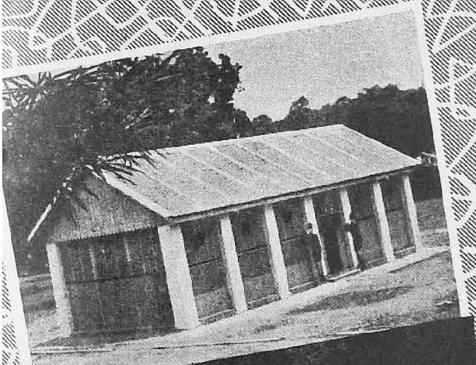
What was the provocation for this 'Information Centre'? It is really interesting. One day, hardly after I had finished my usual rounds to the classes, I was summoned by the present Principal, Sri P. Paramaguru, I.P.S. It was a few days after he took charge of this Institution in March this year. I entered his room. The usual smile on his face was absent. After a pause, he told me that during the Orderly Room he held just then, he found out that a Sub-Inspector Cadet was very poor in general knowledge and that he was a graduate. I tried to tell him that it was none of our fault. He told me that he was not blaming anyone, but only contemplating how to solve the problem. So an urgent meeting of the Law Instructors was hastily summoned and suggestions were called for. During the course of the discussion, an idea flashed in the mind of our Principal, who said that an 'Information Centre' must be set up in our campus for the benefit of our trainees and officers undergoing Refresher Courses.

The Police Training College is giving training to about a dozen gazetted officers, 250 S Is., A.S.Is. and Officiating S Is., 1500 Police Constables and also 200 Refresher Course officers annually. With the advancement of time and civilization, rapid strides are being made in every walk of life, especially in the various developmental activities of the Nation. In fact, the facet of India is rapidly changing. It is but fit and proper that our trainees and Refresher Course officers, who form the nucleus of the Police force, must be kept informed about all these developments and changes. The Principal set on this work with full flush. Since then, the beginning and end of all his thoughts were the 'Information Centre'.

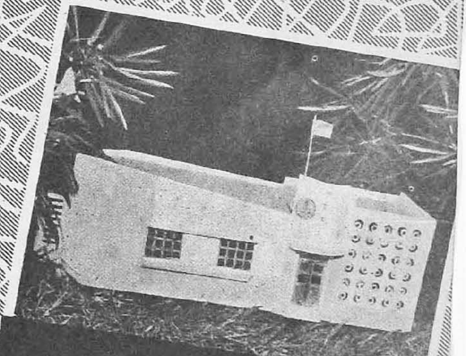
On the recommendation of our Inspector-General, the Government of Madras sanctioned a sizeable amount for the preparation of Charts, pictures, etc., for the opening of

OUR INFORMATION CENTRE





Information Centre

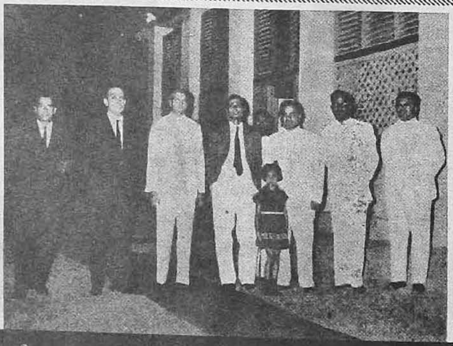


Model of Auditorium

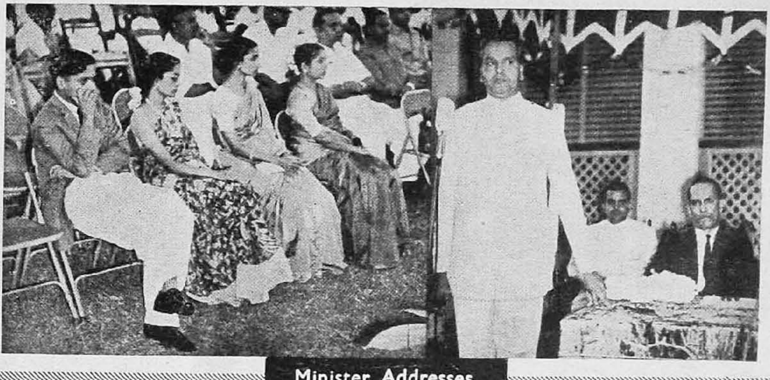
cipal Sri P. Paramaguru, I.P.S.
Garlands Minister
Sri G. Bhuvarahan

Minister Switches open
Information Centre

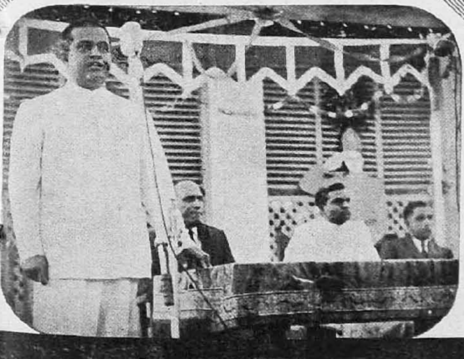
Sri F. V. ARUL, I. P., I. G. P.
and Minister with Principal



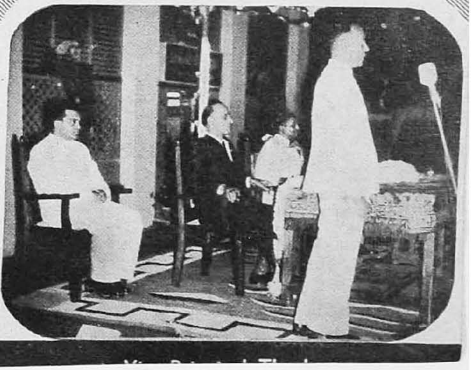
President Speaks



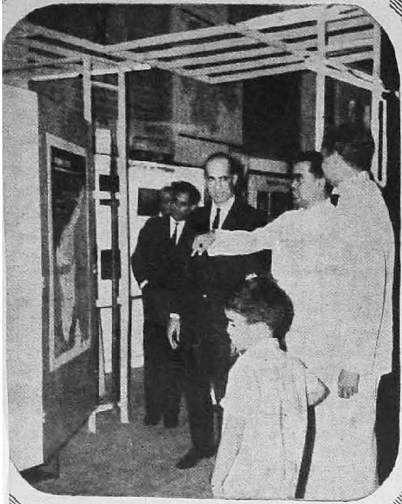
Minister Addresses

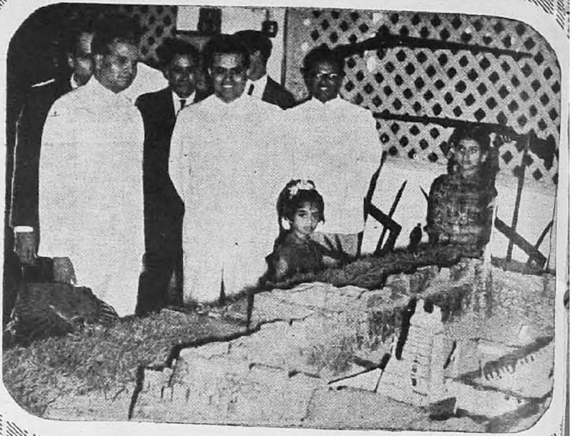


Principal Welcomes



CHIEF GUESTS VIEWING EXHIBITS





the Centre. The Principal spent an equal amount from the Cadets' Amenities Fund. He infused interest and inspiration, energy and enthusiasm in us and made us work round the clock. It is no exaggeration to say that but for his undaunted courage and unceasing efforts, immense initiative and enormous drive, we would have had no opportunity to celebrate the inaugural function on that day.

The Centre gives information by means of statistics, photos, pictures and charts about the general administrative set-up, national developmental activities, statistics regarding national resources, population etc., of various States in India and about the set-up and the personnel of the Police Department. Photographs of the President of India and Governors of States, Ministers in the Central Cabinet and in the Madras Cabinet, the Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General and Superintendents of Police are exhibited. Reasons for Juvenile Delinquency have been illustrated by photographs, so also the working of the Dog Squad and the various welfare activities of the Police.

A clay model of the Vellore Fort with our Campus made by our S. I. cadets exhibited there deserves special mention. We feel proud of the achievements of our boys.

The Director of Information and Publicity, Sri Kulandaivelu and the Exhibition Officer, Sri Jayachandran and his aides have done a herculean task besides all our staff and cadets in setting up this 'Information Centre'.

The function was presided over by Sri F. V. Arul, I. P., our Inspector-General, while the Hon'ble Minister for Information, Sri Bhuvarahan, declared the Centre open by pressing a button on the table which made an attractive door curtain gracefully glide to the sides amidst deafening applause. The Hon'ble Minister drew our attention that after the first flush of a gala inauguration, the interest and enthusiasm usually waned resulting in a long lull of inactivity and in due course it died a natural death. With all our earnestness and humility, shall we assure him that we shall not allow this to happen? This was not done for the occasion or for show. Never in the annals of the Police Training College had such an arduous effort been undertaken by all concerned working round the clock. It was all done with great sincerity and zeal and with the noble purpose of imparting knowledge to our boys.

The Centre is very popular with our trainees and the public as well. Already there is a great rush from the public to this Information Centre and we are unable to cope with it. We are daily receiving letters of appreciation and admiration from members of the public. We assure our Inspector-General and the Hon'ble Minister that we shall strain every nerve to see that the Centre makes rapid strides and blossoms into fullness and prosperity. We are confident it shall be so, as it was inaugurated by a Minister who has a magical touch and presided over by no less a person than our revered Inspector-General, a 'Karma Yogi'.

Last, but not least, let us not forget to thank the Cadet in the Orderly Room but for whose exhibition of ignorance, there would have been no Information Centre for us.

Here below is reproduced the Welcome speech by the Principal, the President's speech by the Inspector-General of Police and the Inaugural speech by the Hon'ble Minister for Information.

கல்லூரி முதல்வர்

திரு. பொ. பரமகுரு, எம்.ஏ., பி.எல்., ஐ.பி.எஸ்.,

அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய வரவேற்புரை.

அன்புமிகு அமைச்சர் அவர்களே, தகமை சால் தலைவர் அவர்களே, அன்பர்களே,

'அறிவுடையா ரெல்லாமுடையார் அறிவிலார்
என்னுடையரேனுமிலர்'

என்றார் வள்ளுவர். உண்மை. ஒருவன் இவ்வையகம் முழுவதையும் கட்டியாளினும், அவன் அறிவற்றவனாக இருப்பானேயாகில், அவன் எல்லாம் படைத்திருந்தும், ஒன்றும் இல்லாதவன் என்றே கூறவேண்டும். ஆகவே மக்கள் நல்வாழ்வுக்கு இன்றியமையாத ஒன்று அறிவு. அதனைக் கண்ணுங் கருத்துமாய் பெருக்குவது நம் கடன்.

நமது பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் வருடாவருடம் சுமார் 10 உதவி சூப்பிரெண்டுகளும், 250 சப் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களும், 1,500 கான்ஸ்டேபிள்களும் பயிற்சி பெறுகின்றனர். அவர்களுக்கு இங்கே அன்றாடம் தேகப்பயிற்சி, அணிவகுப்பு பயிற்சி, சட்டப் படிப்பு ஆகிய யாவும் செவ்வனே அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. எனினும் அவர்களது பொது அறிவை, உலக அறிவை பெருக்கப் போதிய வசதியும், வாய்ப்பும் தேவைப்பட்டது. அந்தத் தேவையைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கே இன்று இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் திறந்து வைக்கப்படுகின்றது.

சென்னை அரசாங்கச் செய்தித் துறையினரின் ஒத்தாசையாலும், ஒத்துழைப்பாலும் நிறுவப் பட்டுள்ள இந்த தகவல் நிலையத்தை, செய்தித் துறை அமைச்சர் உயர்திரு பூவராகன் அவர்கள் திறந்து வைப்பது சாலப் பொருந்தும். 'பெருமை - பெருமிதமின்மை' என்ற வள்ளுவர் வாக்கிற்குச் சிறந்த எடுத்துக் காட்டாக திகழும் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள், நூலறிவுடன் நுண்ணறிவும், அன்புடன் ஆற்றலும் படைத்தவர்கள். இளைஞர்களுக்கெல்லாம் ஒரு எடுத்துக்காட்டாக விளங்கும் அவர்கள் இன்று இங்கு வந்து நமது தகவல் நிலையத்தை திறந்து வைக்க இசைந்தமைக்கு எங்களது இதய பூர்வ நன்றியுடன், அவர்களை வருக, வருக என்று வரவேற்கிறேன்.

அடுத்து, இன்றைய விழாவுக்கு தலைமை தாங்க வந்துள்ளவர் எங்கள் காவற்படை குடும்பத் தலைவர், ஐ. ஜி., திரு. அருள் அவர்கள். ஒரு உத்தமத் தலைவருக்கான அன்பு, அறம், அடக்கம், ஆண்மை, ஆற்றல், இன்சொல், இகழாமை, ஈதல், ஈவிரக்கம், உண்மை, உழைப்பு, ஊக்கம் ஆகிய இன்னும் பல - எத்தனை எத்தனையோ அடுக்கிக் கொண்டே போகலாம் (கரகோஷம்) - அத்தனை அருங்குணங்களும் படைத்தவர்கள். அவர்கள் இன்று மாலை இங்கு வந்து இந்த தகவல் நிலையத் திறப்பு விழாவுக்கு தலைமை தாங்குவது உண்மையிலேயே எங்கள் பாக்கியம். அவர்களை உங்கள் சார்பில் வருக, வருக என்று மனமார வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

மேலும், எங்களுக்கு என்றும் உறுதுணையாக இருந்து அன்றாடம் ஊக்கம் ஊட்டி வரும், நல்ல அன்பும், அறிவும், பண்பும் படைத்த எங்கள் டி.ஐ.ஜி., திரு. கிருஷ்ணசாமி அவர்கள், இன்று எங்கள் மத்தியில் வந்திருப்பது எங்

களுக்கு உண்மையிலேயே பெருமை தரக்கூடியது. அவர்களையும் உங்கள் சார்பில் வருக, வருக என மனமார வரவேற்கின்றேன்.

மற்றும் எங்கள் அழைப்புக்கு இணங்கி, இத்துணை திரளாக நீங்கள் அனைவரும் இங்கு வந்திருந்து எங்களை சிறப்பித்ததற்காக உங்களையும் நன்றி கலந்த மனத்துடன் வருக வருக என வரவேற்று, இந்த திறப்பு விழாவைச் சிறப்புற தலைமை தாங்கி நடத்தித் தருமாறு எங்கள் தலைவர், திரு. அருள் அவர்களை, பணிவன்புடன் வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

வணக்கம்.

Presidential address

Sri F. V. ARUL, I.P.,

Inspector-General of Police, Madras.

Minister Sir, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to reinforce all that Mr. Paramaguru said in his Welcome Address in relation to the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity. It was I who suggested to Mr. Paramaguru that he kindly invite Mr. Bhuvarahan; for, this matter of Information Centre is very much within his ambit and it would be very appropriate for him to come here and inaugurate it. We are all very grateful for his immediate acceptance of our invitation.

It was Mr. Paramaguru who first conceived the idea of an Information Centre for this Institution. Between the conception of an idea and its realisation, there is quite often a tragic gap, for, we have seen instances in the past of foundation stones being laid with due solemnity and with professions of rapid execution of projects, and when one passes by a few years later, all that one sees is just that solitary stone in all its lone grandeur. But Mr. Paramaguru is of a different calibre. Not only did he conceive the idea of an Information Centre but also he saw to it that this idea blossomed into reality. And so, I would like to convey my appreciation to him.

Ours is a Welfare State, both by profession and practice. In a Welfare State, the duty of the administration is to direct all its activities so as to secure the greatest amount of good to the largest number of people. If the administration is to accomplish this, then all the public services personnel must be well educated and well informed. The Police Department is a very integral part of the public administration and it is very necessary that all the members of the Police Force are well educated and well informed about the current events and developments. Therefore, this Information Centre will serve that purpose.

Now, we take a great deal of pride in calling ourselves the largest democracy in the world. But, I think, we should take even greater pride in saying that we are the best educated and the best informed democracy in the world. I saw in the papers sometime ago that the Planning Commission have set up a separate working group to evolve a programme for the development of

libraries at every level throughout the country. I think that is a very welcome measure and that these libraries could be usefully adapted as Information Centres also. I think we, in the Police, must keep pace with this development, and this Information Centre is one such mark of progress. I would like once again to convey my appreciation to the Principal.

Finally, I would like to say to all the trainees of this Institution that you are having as your 'Guru' no less a person than 'PARAMA GURU'. Under his guidance you will be deriving the utmost benefit from this Information Centre. Having equipped yourselves mentally and intellectually, you will be able to go out into the field after you have completed the training here, and will be able to render efficient service, which is, I think, the only way in which you can win the approbation of the people.

I now have the honour of requesting the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Publicity to kindly inaugurate the Information Centre of the Police Training College.

தகவல் நிலையத்தை திறந்து வைத்து, செய்தித் துறை அமைச்சர்
திரு. G. பூவராகன், பி.எஸ்ஸி.(ஆனர்ஸ்),
அவர்கள் ஆற்றிய சிறப்புரை.

தலைவர் அவர்களே, நண்பர்களே,

இன்றைய மாலை வேளையிலே, போலீஸ் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியிலே, ஒரு தகவல் நிலையத்தை திறந்து வைக்கின்ற இந்தப் பொறுப்பினை அளித்ததற்கு எனது மகிழ்ச்சியை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இந்த பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி நம்முடைய நாட்டிலேயே மிகவும் பழமையான ஒரு பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி. இந்தப் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியிலே பயிற்சி பெற்று சென்றவர்கள் இன்றைய தினம் பல முக்கிய பொறுப்புகளில் நல்ல முறையிலே கடமை தவறாது, கடமையிலே கண்காணிப்பாக இருந்து, நல்ல நிலையில் இன்றும் இருக்கிறார்கள்; சென்றுவிட்டவர்களும் பல பேர் இருக்கக்கூடும். இந்தப் பயிற்சிக் கூடம் இன்று எவ்வாறு பல வகைகளில் பயிற்சி அளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதோ, அவ்வாறு தொடர்ந்து இந்த பயிற்சியை அளித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடும். ஆனால் இங்கே பயிற்சி பெறுகிறவர்களுக்கு, இதற்கு முன்னே இருந்த நிலையை விட இப்போது பயிற்சி பெறுகின்றவர்களுக்கு ஒரு புதிய வாய்ப்பு, ஒரு புதிய சந்தர்ப்பம், இன்னார் காலத்தில் இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய ஒரு பெருமிதம் இன்றைய தினம் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது ஒன்றும் மிகையாகாது. எவ்வளவு தான் பல துறைகளில் நாம் படித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தாலும், தலைவர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது போல், அன்றாட நிகழ்ச்சிகளை அறிந்து கொள்ளுகின்ற ஆர்வம் எல்லோருக்கும் இருக்கின்றதா என்று பார்த்தால், அது மிகக் குறைவாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. ஏனென்றால், பொதுவாகச் சொல்லுவார்கள்; ''என்னுடைய வேலை உண்டு, நான் உண்டு, அடுத்த இடத்திலே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று கூட எனக்குத் தெரியாது, நான் நேரே போய் நேரே வந்துவிடுவேன்'' என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகின்ற ஒரு நிலை உண்டு. ஆனால் இந்த போலீஸ் பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் பயிலுகின்ற நீங்கள் அவ்வாறு இருந்துவிட முடியாது, இருந்து விடவும் கூடாது. உலகத்திலே என்ன நடக்கிறது என்ற செய்தி முதலில் உங்கள்

காதுக்கு எட்டவேண்டும். எந்தத் துறையைச் சார்ந்த செய்தியாக இருந்தாலும், எந்த வகையான செய்தியாக இருந்தாலும், உங்கள் காதில் விழவேண்டும். அதற்கு இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் பெரிதும் உதவுவதோடு, நல்ல செய்திகளை கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அளவில் இருக்கும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

பொதுவாக, இங்கே ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்ற தகவல் நிலையம், நாம் பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தின் காரணமாக, தீட்டிய திட்டத்தின் விளைவாக, அதை நாம் நிறைவேற்ற எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சியின் காரணமாக, நாட்டில் பல்வேறு துறைகளில் இன்றைய தினம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற முன்னேற்றத்தையும், பெரிய வளர்ச்சியையும், மாற்றத்தையும், மற்றவர்கள் பார்த்து பொறுமைப்படக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற வளர்ச்சியையும் உணர்த்தும். குறிப்பாக படித்தவர்கள் அதை உணர்வதற்கு மிக ஆர்வம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஏதோ நாட்டில் நடக்கிறது, ஏதோ காரியங்கள் செய்கின்றார்கள் என்கின்ற நிலையில் இல்லாமல், நம்முடைய நாட்டிலே என்ன நடக்கிறது, என்ன செய்திருக்கின்றார்கள், அதில் நம்முடைய பங்கு எவ்வளவு, ஏன் நம்முடைய பங்கை கொடுக்கவில்லை, எந்த வகையிலாவது இந்த வளர்ச்சிக்கு நம்மால் ஆன உதவி கொடுத்திருக்கின்றோமா என்று எண்ணிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். பாரத மண்ணிலே பிறந்த ஒவ்வொரு மனிதனும் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு என்ன நாம் கொடுத்திருக்கின்றோம், நம்மால் ஆன உதவி என்ன செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். உதவி செய்யாவிட்டாலும், அடைந்திருக்கிற வளர்ச்சியைப் பார்த்து பாராட்டுகிற, பல பேர் இடத்தில் எவ்வளவு பெரிய வளர்ச்சியை அடைந்திருக்கிறோம் என்று எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிற நிலையை படித்தவர்கள் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளுவது நல்லது. அவ்வாறு ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால், சிறு சிறு சங்கடங்கள், கஷ்டங்கள் எங்கேயாவது ஒரு மூலையில் ஏற்படுகிற நிலை ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க வாய்ப்பாக இருக்கும். அதிலும் குறிப்பாக இந்த பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் பயிற்சி பெற்று வருங்காலத்தில் பல பொறுப்புக்களை ஏற்க இருக்கின்றவர்கள், பொதுவாக நம்முடைய நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற முன்னேற்றங்கள் யாவை, இதற்கு முன் இந்த முன்னேற்றங்கள் ஏற்படாததால் நாம் பட்ட கஷ்டங்கள் எவ்வளவு, இந்த முன்னேற்றங்கள் ஏற்பட்ட பிறகு நாம் அடையப் போகின்ற பலன் எவ்வளவு என்பதையெல்லாம் எண்ணிப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அப்படி எண்ணிப் பார்க்கின்ற போது தான், உண்மையிலேயே நாம் கடந்து வந்த தூரம் எவ்வளவு, வழியிலே ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டங்கள் என்ன, இனி கடக்க வேண்டிய தூரம் எவ்வளவு, அதற்காக நாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டிய கஷ்டங்கள் எவ்வளவு என்பதையெல்லாம் நாம் அறிந்து கொள்ள ஒரு வாய்ப்பாக இருக்கும். அப்படி நாம் அவற்றையெல்லாம் எண்ணிப் பார்க்காமல், அறிந்து கொள்ளாமல் இருந்து விடுவோம் என்று கருதினால், ஏதோ ஒரு சிலர் மட்டும், அந்தத் துறைகளில் பொறுப்பில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் மட்டும் நாட்டு முன்னேற்றத்துக்காகச் சிரமப்படுகிறார்கள், அதில் அக்கறை, கவனம் செலுத்துகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு விடும்.

பதினெட்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நம்முடைய நாட்டின் நிலைமையை சற்று கண் முன்னே நிறுத்தி, இன்றைய தினம் ஒவ்வொரு துறையிலும் நாம் அடைந்திருக்கின்ற முன்னேற்றத்தையும் கண் முன்னால் கொண்டுவந்து ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால், எவ்வளவு தூரம் நம்முடைய நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று நம் கண்ணுக்கு நன்றாகப் புலப்படும். ஆனால் அதை நாம் கருத்தில் கொள்ளுவதில்லை. மேல் எழுந்தவாரியாக யார் யார் எந்தெந்தத் துறையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்கள் அந்தத் துறையில் வல்லுநர்களாக, அந்தத் துறையை அதிகமாக அறிந்து, ஆற்றல் உள்ளவர்களாக, அந்தத் துறையிலே தங்களுடைய திறமையை காட்டக்கூடிய நிலையிலே இருக்கின்றார்கள்.

அது வரவேற்கக்கூடியது தான் என்றாலும், அதோடு இருந்துவிடக் கூடாது. அடுத்து நடப்பது என்ன என்ற ஆரம்ப அறிவாவது இருக்க வேண்டும். ஒன்றுமே தெரியவில்லை என்று சொன்னால், அது அவ்வளவு பொருத்தமாக இருக்கமுடியாது. அதிலும், இங்கே பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியில் படிக்கின்றவர்கள், அந்த நிலையில் இருக்கக்கூடாது. எங்களுக்கு போலீஸ் இலாக்கா வேலையோடு சரி, திட்டத்திற்கும், நாடு அடைந்திருக்கின்ற முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், மற்றும் நாட்டில் நடக்கின்ற பல காரியங்களுக்கும் எங்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை; போலீஸ் வேலை சம்பந்தமாக ஏதாவது கேள்வி கேட்டால் அதில் ஏதாவது பரீட்சை வைத்தால், நீங்கள் கேட்கின்ற கேள்விகளுக்கு நாங்கள் பதில் அளிக்க முடியும்; ஆனால் இதே ஊரில், நீங்கள் பயிற்சி பெறுகின்ற இடத்திற்குப் பக்கத்தில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று கேள்வி கேட்டால் எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது என்று சொல்லுகின்ற நிலை இருக்கக்கூடாது. அவற்றின் முழு விவரங்களையும் அறிந்து சொல்லாவிட்டாலும், இன்னின்ன காரியம் எங்கே நடக்கின்றது என்று சொல்லுகிற நிலை இருக்கவேண்டும். நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் அந்த நிலையை அடைந்தால் தான் உண்மையிலேயே நமக்கு நாட்டுப்பற்று இருக்கிறது, நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் நம்முடைய கவனம் இருக்கிறது என்கின்ற ஒரு நிலை இருக்கும். இல்லையென்றால், ஏதோ இங்கு ஒரு பயிற்சி நடக்கின்றது, பயிற்சி முடிந்தால் உத்தியோகம் தன்னால் வருகிறது; அந்த உத்தியோகத்தின் மூலம் ஏதோ ஊதியம் கிடைக்கிறது; அந்த ஊதியம் நமக்கு வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த உதவியாக இருக்கிறது என்ற நிலையோடு அமைந்துவிடும். அவ்வாறு இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத் தான் இங்கே நல்ல முறையில் ஒரு தகவல் நிலையத்தை தக்க சமயத்தில் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

இது ஒரு பழமையான பயிற்சி நிலையம். இருந்தாலும் இவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்குப் பிறகு தான் இங்கே ஒரு தகவல் நிலையம் ஆரம்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். தலைவர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது போல், உங்களுக்கு ஒரு நல்ல குரு கிடைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பரமனுக்கு குரு என்று சொல்லுவார்கள் – பரமகுரு. திரு. பரமகுரு அவர்கள் உங்களுடைய பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரியின் தலைவராக, முதல்வராக பொறுப்பேற்றுக் கொண்ட காரணத்தால் தான், இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் ஏற்பட்டது என்று சொன்னால் அது ஒன்றும் மிகை ஆகாது. இந்த தகவல் நிலையத்தை நீங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் பயன் படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவ்வாறு ஒரு புதிய காரியத்தை துவங்குவது சுலபமான காரியம் அல்ல. துவங்குவதில் எவ்வளவு சிரமும், கஷ்டமும் இருந்ததோ, அதைவிட தொடர்ந்து நடத்தி, அதன் மூலம் பயன் பெறுவதற்கு பல கஷ்டங்கள் உண்டு. இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெற்று வந்தால் தான், உண்மையிலேயே அது நல்ல தகவல்களை கொடுத்து, நீங்கள் அவற்றை அறிந்து கொள்வதற்கு முழுக்க முழுக்க பயன் பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று விளங்கும்.

மொத்தமாக நம் தமிழ் நாட்டின் வளர்ச்சி, பாரதத்தின் வளர்ச்சி, இன்னும் உலக நாடுகளின் நிலை இவற்றையெல்லாம் நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய வாய்ப்பு நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது. இந்த பொது அறிவு, ஆறறிவு படைத்த மனிதன் ஒவ்வொருவனுக்கும் அவசியம் இருக்க வேண்டும். நான் முன் சொன்ன மாதிரி 'நேரே போய் நேரே வந்தேன், அக்கம் பக்கத்தில் என்ன நடக்கிறது, எதிரிலே என்ன நடக்கிறது, நாட்டு நடப்பு என்ன என்றால் எனக்குத் தெரியாது' என்று சொல்வோமேயானால் அது ஆறறிவுக்கு கீழ்ப்பட்டது என்ற நிலை ஏற்பட்டுவிடும். ஆகவே ஆறறிவு உள்ள மனிதனுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டிய பொதுஅறிவை பெறுவதற்குத் தான் இந்த தகவல் நிலையத்தை இங்கே ஆரம்பித்து வைத்திருக்கின்றார்கள். நீங்கள் முழுக்க முழுக்க அதை பயன்படுத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். உங்கள் பயிற்சி நிலையத்தில் உங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கின்ற மற்ற பயிற்சிகளோடு, இதையும் ஒரு பயிற்சியாக சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

பயிற்சியில் இதை ஒரு தேர்வாக வைக்கிருர் களோ, இல்லையோ! இருந்தாலும், குறைந்த பட்சம் இதில் எவ்வளவு அறிவு பெற்றிருக்கிறீர் கள் என்கிற ஒரு மாதிரி தேர்வாவது, பயிற்சிக் கல்லூரி முதல்வர் அவர்கள் உங்களுக்கு கொடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். நீங்கள் இதை ஒரு சுமையாகக் கருதமாட்டீர்கள் என்று எனக்கு நன்ருகத் தெரியும். அமைச்சர் அவர் கள் தகவல் நிலையத்தை திறந்து வைக்கின்ற போது, ஏதோ ஒரு விருத்தாலே அதிகமாக உங்களுக்கு கொடுக்கக் கூடிய அளவுக்கு சுமத்தி விட்டார்கள் என்று கவலைப்படக் கூடாது. நீங்கள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் தகவல்களை அறிந்திருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று உங்களை நீங்களே பரீட்சை செய்து பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுவது போன்று இது அமையும் என்று தான் நான் இதை இந்த சமயத்தில் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

அடுத்து இன்றைய தினம் விழாத் தலைவராக இருக்கிற ஐ. ஜி. அவர்கள் ஆண்டுதோறும் இதையெல்லாம் பார்ப்பார்கள். அப்போது தான் எவ்வளவு தூரம் நீங்கள் இதில் கவனமாக இருக்கிறீர்கள் என்பது தெரியும். உங்கள் கல்லூரி முதல்வர் அவர்கள் முயற்சியினுல், இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்தோடு கடமை முடிந்துவிட்டது என்ற நிலை இருக்கக் கூடாது. தொடர்ந்து என்னென்ன காரியங்கள் நடக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நீங்களும் உங்களுக்குள்ளே விவாதித்து, எந்த அளவுக்கு இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் பயன்பட்டிருக்கின்றது என்பதில் நீங்களும் ஆர்வம் காட்டவேண்டும். என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவ துடன், இந்த தகவல் நிலையம் உங்களுக்கு நன் ருகப் பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்கிற என்னுடைய ஆசியையும் சொல்லி என்னுடைய வார்த் தையை இத்தோடு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

உங்கள் அனைவருக்கும் நன்றி.

வணக்கம்.

*   *   *

DISCIPLINE:

"Discipline is not something imposed from outside, it has to come from within. It is a way emotions are organised, the way attitudes take the colour from the ideals we have placed before ourselves. The great subjects of intellectual study like Literature, Philosophy and Mathematics were known as 'DISCIPLINE'. A poem or a piece of art is beautiful because it is the result of emotions having been subjected to a certain order. Without that order that piece of art would cease to be art. What order is in art, so discipline is in human life."

—**Govind Ballabh Pant.**

TRAFFIC PLANNING
FOR
HANDLING SPECIAL EVENTS

by

K. RADHAKRISHNAN, I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police, Traffic Planning (Police) Cell, Madras.

THE efficiency of the traffic police is put to test in the planning of traffic control measures for dealing with special events of great public importance. Race meetings, cricket, football and hockey matches, athletic meets, V.I.Ps. visits, processions by political or other agencies, public meetings, fairs and festivals, public demonstrations, riots etc. are the events which attract heavy crowds and vehicular traffic. Such events have to be handled with foresight and proper planning. The principal officer in charge should have an intimate knowledge of all the topographical features of the area of operation, of the character of the local tarffic and of the significance of the special event. The first step in planning is the co-ordination of activities of the various branches–both official and non-official agencies–connected with the event. Traffic schemes, however skilfully planned, cannot operate in isolation. The object of planning is to secure all reasonable facilities to the motoring public and the pedestrians, and to keep the traffic in circulation without unnecessary hold-ups. The facilities include guaranteeing easy access to the event in question and parking of vehicles, without causing undue inconvenience to the general public. There are certain special events which are annual occurrences, for which standing schemes may be readily available as laid down in the past for being put into force. It would be a serious mistake to copy out the scheme blindly without assessing its usefulness in the particular context of events. An open space used previously for parking purposes might have been built up later or a road might have been closed to traffic on account of extensive repairs. Any other adverse feature of recent origin might render the old scheme inoperative. The volume and behaviour of traffic are not constant and they are rapidly changing from year to year. Therefore, on-the-spot study of the scheme area should be made and adequate measures laid down to suit the actual needs.

The traffic scheme should fit in with the general crowd control and security arrangements. The Traffic, Law and Order, and Intelligence, of the police functions are often under the control of different officers. There should be perfect co-ordination among them to secure an effective overall control

of all aspects connected with an event. Security aspect may be a great significance while fixing journey routes for V.I.Ps. The order of events and sequence of details have to be carefully worked out. If the events are sponsored by non-official agencies, it would be advantageous for the traffic police to bring the concerned authorities in the picture from an early stage, through consultations with a view to accommodating their scheme of arrangements. It may be of use to the traffic police to know in advance the categories of invitees and the pattern of accommodation contemplated by the organisers. For instance, at a cricket match, there may be different enclosures for the various kinds of visitors. The routing of vehicles and parking arrangements have to be planned according to the scheme of entry and exit contemplated by the organising authorities. If the arrangements are against traffic requirements of the area, the organisers can be advised suitably during the preliminary consultations for necessary modification. Settling such details in advance would render the task of traffic control esay and effective, without giving room for unpleasant controversies later in the matter of traffic regulation.

The following details should be borne in mind before drawing up a traffic Scheme :-

1. An estimate of the volume of traffic that would be generated;
2. the public transport needs;
3. the parking facilities and regulatory measures for the same;
4. the impact of the specially generated traffic on the normal traffic;
5. Traffic restrictions and other regulatory measures;
6. The routes and the condition of roads;
7. Man-power and deployment, and association of other agencies for traffic control;
8. Rehearsing the scheme of arrangements;
9. Publicity.

All the necessary data pertaining to the event should be collected in consultation with the connected agencies. The number of cars and other transport vehicles, the type of crowd that might be attracted etc., should be assessed. If the admissions are restricted by issue of speical passes, invitations or tickets, the details of such arrangements should be made known to all the field officers. The cars may carry special passes for entry into select enclosures and specimen passes if shown to field officers in advance, would enable them in identifying the vehicles and also in directing them to the appropriate places. An estimate of the cars that would call at a function is necessary to fix the parking places suitably. The total number of cars that could be accommodated should be fixed and the passes, if any issued for this purpose, should be restricted accordingly. For certain events like fairs and festivals which are likely to stay continuously for days and weeks in a City, mass transportation facilities may have to be provided for. Adequate space should be secured to accommodate the requisite number of public transport vehicles. Access to such places and exits should be carefully determined from the point of view of traffic circulation. Pedestrian crossings should be located at suitable places and

regulated appropriately. Specially erected pedestrian railings would help to channelize the pedestrian flow along the desired directions, eliminating unnecessary conflicts with the vehicular traffic. The above details relate to arrangements in the immediate vicinity of the place of public importance.

The traffic scheme should envisage the impact of the specially generated traffic on the normal traffic of the area. The extent of the area that may have to be tackled depends upon the nature of the event and its location. In any case, events of public importance would necessitate a good deal of environmental control. The traffic arrangements at the exact place of the function would fail if the traffic along the routes leading to it and its environs are not properly controlled. This would mean certain traffic regulations like one-way movement, diversion of certain categories of vehicles like lorries and slow moving vehicles along different routes, switching off the automatic traffic lights, prohibition of parking of vehicles, and shifting of bus routes and stops. Emergencies like riots, may necessitate suspension of the public transport service to prevent damage to transport vehicles.

The object of the traffic restrictions is to keep the traffic streams in the City in circulation with undue hold-ups. During ceremonial drives of the V.I.Ps. and the passage of processions, the traffic officials would be anxious to see the roads are kept clear of all traffic. To achieve this, attempts might be made to hold-up the traffic from the approach roads. Holding up the traffic for long intervals would create serious traffic problems subsequently. The best solution would be to arrange for diversions at suitable points and keep the traffic always moving. A warning car is usually used to alert the field staff on important occasions and the holding up of traffic on the route if necessary should be limited to the barest minimum time interval. Holding up traffic for longer periods would involve correspondingly large volumes of vehicles. The diversion and the stopping of traffic can be timed suitably by co-ordinated network of mobile wireless sets. Wireless communication would enable the traffic staff to reach problem spots promptly.

The traffic diversions should be arranged well in time and at appropriate places. For the passage of a procession or a ceremonial drive, the opposing stream, the cross traffic, and the traffic from the rear, may have to be diverted suitably. At times the lorry and other slow moving traffic would prefer waiting on road-sides instead of taking the prescribed detours. On no account should such build-up of traffic be encouraged. The wireless control station should be constantly in touch with the actual location of the procession and keep the mobile wireless units informed about the same for suitable action. The one-way movements may have to be varied before and after a function according to the travel demands.

Before laying down traffic diversions and other regulatory measures, a study of the actual road conditions on the affected routes should be made. For certain major events, certain repairs and improvements may have to be effected and the concerned authorities should be moved to take of these works well in time. In respect of events of world importance, it may entail large scale

constructions like new bridges, roads and other devices. In some countries, to meet the traffic demand on such occasions, mono-rails and new express ways have often constructed. The need for large scale improvements depends upon the importance of the occasion and the amount of traffic generated in the process.

Man-power avaiable should be assessed and deployed properly for the successful operation of the scheme. The total number of personnel, the places of assembly, transport for movement, the rotation of duties by shifts etc., should be clearly laid down. The traffic staff should be properly briefed before deployment. The overall scheme of arrangements and the specific role of the individual traffic man should be clearly indicated. If the assistance of non-official agencies like the Automobile Association, the scouts, National Cadet Corps, the Home Guards and other volunteer organisations, is contemplated, their roles should be specifically laid down. For an effective field operation, the scheme may have to be rehearsed in order to secure proper co-ordination and understanding. The scheme of arrangements, however carefully planned, may entail some amount of inconvenience to the general public here and there and personnel at such points should get over these in a friendly and good-humoured way.

In order to secure public co-operation, it is imperative that wide publicity should be given in the press and by other means about the traffic regulations. If the people are informed well in advance, it would enable them to plan their travel routes appropriately and eliminate unnecessary arguments with the field officers. While making arrangements at railway stations and airport to deal with special events, careful attention should be paid to the requirements of normal passenger traffic. The route restrictions and other regulations should not hold-up the regular passengers. If the scheduled plane and train timings are altered, wide publicity should be given in time for the benefit of the travelling public. Similarly persons rushing for medical aid should be afforded all assistance.

A model press communique about the traffic arrangements is furnished below:—

The cricket match at the X Stadium commences at 10 A.M. and closes at 5 P. M. with lunch break between 1 P.M. and 2 P.M.

The following are the traffic regulations made in connection with the match for the benefit of the public. All concerned are kindly required to read the instructions carefully and adhere to the same.

One way Streets: Streets A, B, C, are declared one-way with entry from North to South between 8 A. M. and 1 P. M. and South to North from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M.

Parking: For pavillion and special enclosure, the parking will be in Lot No. 1. For other enclosures, the parking will be in Lot Nos. 2, 3, 4. The car passes may be exhibited on the cars. For parking Lot No. 1, enter along 'A' street and for parking lots 2, 3, 4 enter along streets 'B' and 'C'.

Prohibition of vehicles and Parking:— Lorries and other slow-moving vehicles will be prohibited along streets, A, B, C during

8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. or to the extent actually necessary. No parking will be permitted on streets, A, B & C.

Pedestrian :- Pedestrians are requested to use the specially marked crossing near the inter-section of AB streets. Cyclists can park cycles in Lot No. 5 near the 2nd gate. Bus terminal is located near Gate III.

General Information :- There may be heavy flow of traffic between 8 A.M. and 11 A.M. and 5 P.M. and 6 P.M. on streets A, B, C and roads 'D' and 'E' on account of the cricket match at the Stadium 'X'. Traffic other than that bound for the match may take alternative routes along G & M roads, to avoid traffic delays.

If further information is desired, please contact the Traffic Police by dialling '111'.

The duration of the field control is not limited to the period of actual commencement and closure of a function. Traffic streams start much earlier in order to secure vantage position. The field staff should take positions well in time before the actual commencement of an event and stay on till normalcy is established. There may be a specific drift of traffic flow towards other centres in the City at a particular time of the day from the place of 'main event'. For instance, the portion of the traffic assembled at a big cricket match may drift in the afternoon towards a race meet in another part of the City. On working days, the routine traffic to office establishment and commercial areas may have to be handled along with the special traffic. Such traffic may be absent on a holiday. The traffic scheme should envisage such local situations and other attractions of public interest in a City with a view to avoid clashes in arrangements. The success in handling traffic on special occasions lies in the anticipation of events, and making adequate preparation to meet them.

* * *

WRONG JUSTICE

Two bad characters were sitting in a cafe near the City Sessions Court.

"Talk about justice," sneered the first. "If ever a jury was wrong, the jury was wrong about me."

"How long did you get?"

"I was acquitted."

NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT HOCKEY ASSOCIATION TOURNAMENT-1965.

Winners : ARMED RESERVE, VELLORE.

Runners-Up : P. T. C., VELLORE.

Seated (Floor): (1) Sri A. Selvaraj (P.T.C.); (2) Sri Dorairaj (A.R.)

Seated : (1) Sri U. Nathan, Secy. (2) Sri Varadarajan, (Treasurer, MHA) (3) Sri Victor Simon, (Secy. MHA) (4) Sri K. V. Subramaniam, M.A., I.P.S. (5) Smt. Padma Venkatraman, (6) Sri K. Venkatraman, M.A., I.A.S., (7) Sri P. Paramaguru, M.A., B.L., I.P.S. (Patron) (8) Dr. A. N. Gopal, M.A., D.D., (President.) (9) Sri V. Balasundaram, B.A., (Vice-President.) (10) Sri M. L. Pathy, (Treasurer).

Standing : Sri Safiullah, Asst. Secy. and P. T. C. Hockey Team Members, Sri V. Gajaraj (Umpire).

Top Row : Sri J. W. Jeevaraj, M.A., Dip. Ph. E. (Umpire) and A. R. Team Members.

METHODS AND RECORD OF INVESTIGATION AND COURT PROCEDURE - *Part I*

by

S. PALANIAPPAN,
Deputy Commissioner, Crimes, Madras.

THE word 'investigate,' according to the dictionary, means "inquire into and examine with care and accuracy." It would be convenient to take up the subject of Investigation under the following three broad divisions: 'Information'; 'Observation or Perception' and 'Collection of Evidence.'

Information :

Information is that which is covered by section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Unless a belated complaint is satisfactorily explained much of its value is lost. In the same way a prompt report has such sanctity that its contents are able to stand even against a mass of evidence. In a case of murder of Peralam Police Station in Nannilam circle, Thanjavur District, in the year 1954, information was given that 8 persons of whom 5 were strangers armed with dangerous weapons were rushing forward to attack and murder the deceased. This information, containing the names of the three persons which disclosed no offence, was fully entered in the Station House General Diary. Subsequent reports of the occurrence were highly exaggerated and included many influential men as the accused. All the witnesses who were interested stuck to the exaggerated version; disinterested witnesses, including the village officials and the Constable accompanying the body for post-mortem, turned hostile The case ended in the conviction of the three individuals mentioned in the earliest reports as the Judge gave cent per cent credence to it. Repeated departmental instructions have been issued that delay, if any, in the first information report should be fully explained at all stages.

It is necessary to examine whether any information is hit by the provision of any special enactments. A charge under Section 51 of the Indian Post Office Act is not sustainable in the absence of a valid complaint as required under section 72 of the Act. Such a complaint can be given only by an Officer authorised by the Post-Master-General. The investigation was taken up on the report of the Superintendent of Post Offices who had no authorisation either from the Director-General or the Postmaster-General to lay a complaint. The Sessions Judge, Tiruchi, in C.A. 208/60 set aside the

Lecture delivered on 20-4-'65 to the S.I. cadets and Officers under Training, P.T.C., Vellore, is published in two Parts: Part I in this issue & Part II in the next issue.

sentence of conviction passed by the Assistant Sessions Judge on the Branch Post-Master, Rivathiyur.

A very careful recording of the complaint incorporating all the relevant facts and circumstances is necessary. The time that is taken up in ascertaining complete details is always worth it. The Sessions Judge, Madras, in S. C. 8/61, acquitted the two accused charged under Sections 364, 324, and 114, I.P.C. for the reason that the entire developments from the morning of the day of occurrence did not find a place in the first information report–a complaint which was recorded from the victim by the City Police.

Failure to use the earliest information is a serious lapse in investigation on the part of the Police. The case was that the deceased, who committed theft of four branches of plantains on 24—10—1960, was belaboured by Marutha Nadar and three others, that the witness carried him home where he was bed-ridden till 6—11—1960, when he died. A Constable who went on beat to the village on the day following the occurrence got details from one of the witnesses and passed them on at the Police Station 'which formed an entry in the Station House General Diary. After the death, on a report made at the Police Station, a case was registered and investigated, but no use was made of the entry in the General Diary. The Sessions Judge, Kanyakumari, at Nagercoil, in S.C. 4/61 (Crime No. 393/60 of Eranial Police Station) acquitted the accused mainly on this ground.

What actualy is information under Section 154, Cr.P.C. is laid down by Mr. Justice Ramaswamy in Rangaraja Naidu vs. State. He says that the information on which a Police Officer is expected to act must be authentic. In other words, the information must be capable of being traced to a specific individual who would take the responsibility for the same, so that should the information turns out to be false, the informant could be proceeded with. The information must also be sufficiently definite and clear enough to suspect that a cognizable offence has been committed. Vague information cannot be treated as affording a reasonable ground for suspicion.

Corrections in the time of registration of the case affect the case seriously. In Thiru-kovilur Station Cr. No. 138/61, an old offender was prosecuted for an offence of pocket picking in a bus. The occurrence took place as soon as the bus reached Thirukovilur Bus stand. The offence took place at about 10 A.M. As regards the time of report there were corrections showing that 2 P.M. or 12 P.M. had been originally noted and the final correction stood as 11 A.M. The Sessions Judge in S.C. 44/61 took serious note of the correction and made adverse comments while acquitting the accused in this case.

Corrections in the General Diary regarding the time of registration of the case greatly lower the value of the First Information Report. As a consequence of an altercation which took place in front of a fair price shop at Triplicane on 25—9—1961 at about 8 A.M., an assault took place resulting in a woman by name Irulayee, who interceded on behalf of her son-in-law in the quarrel, falling down unconscious. The Police came to the spot on a call for '93' assistance. The Police

took the son-in-law of the woman to the Police Station and took a statement from him. The woman died on 27—9—1961. Head constable is supposed to have recorded the complaint at 10-30 A.M. It came to light during the trial that the General Diary entries at 10 A.M. and 10-30 A.M. related to other matters and that against the entry showing the registration of the case, there was a correction showing that perhaps 12.00 NOON had been altered into "do" hours. The Judge has vehemently deprecated this correction in his Judgment in S.C. 44/61 in which three of the five accused were convicted.

Thus, it is seen that the preparation of First Information Report, as laid down under section 154 of the Criminal Procedure Code plays an important role in investigation. It is a document of a considerable importance. It is the only statement made to the Police which can be proved at the trial in order to corroborate its maker. It is the very basis of the case for the prosecution and if an essential part of it is demonstrably false, there is very little hope of the prosecution succeeding. Experience has shown that the Police Officer capable of drawing up a good first information report turns out to be not only a good interrogator but also an able investigator. While recording the complaint, the Station House Officer has to carefully question the complainant and record a detailed and full account of the incident, lest the want of essential particulars in the complaint, should affect the case adversely at a later stage. Care should also be taken to see if the complainant is trying to exaggerate an actual occurrence or trying to give the colour of a cognizable case to an incident of a non-cognizable nature.

Sometimes the information received regarding occurrence may be false in some respects or totally false. If the information is false in some respects either regarding the complicity of some accused or regarding some parts of the occurrence, the Investigating Officer should take special care to collect materials to prove that a portion of the information is true, and that the other portion of it is false, and should place the materials before the Court so that the Court would be satisfied that the First Information, though false in some respects, is not entirely false. If this is not done, though some portion of the first information may be true because of the falsity as regards the other portion, the Defence is likely to contend that the first information itself cannot be relied on and the Court may be inclined to accept that view in the absence of materials to show it is not false in all respects. There may be cases in which the happening of the incident may be true, but the version given in the first information may be totally false. In such case the Investigating Officer should collect materials to show that the information is false and that the incidents referred to in the information really happened in some other manner. After collecting such materials as will prove the first information received is false, either wholly or partly, the Investigating Officer would do well to discuss this in his case diary and should conclude what portion of the first information is false, giving reasons for his conclusions. This has got to be done by the Investigating Officer in the interest of the case.

In cases where written reports are received, the Officer who receives such reports should not forget to put the time of receipt of such

reports with his signature on the report itself. Failure to do so will lead to dispute as to when the written report was received exactly at the Station and lead to adverse comments.

OBSERVATION OR PERCEPTION :

Next we come to the scene of crime. Inspection of the scene of crime is one of the most important aspects of investigation. Section 157 of the Criminal Procedure Code lays down that, having recorded the information and forwarded the report to the Magistrate, the Officer-in-charge of a Police station shall proceed in person or send his subordinate to the spot to investigate the facts. Prompt visit to the scene of occurrence is important in that such clues like finger-prints, foot-prints, hair pieces, fibres, blood-stains, which are vital for the purpose of investigation might be lost or tampered with. Minute observation of the scene of crime is the basis of all scientific investigation. The purpose is to collect all circumstantial evidence which would supply one or more links in the chain of evidence, strengthen weak link, enable checking of accuracy and help in rapid clearing of routine matters. An investigator must always keep in his mind Edmond Locard's theory, popularly knownas the 'Principles of exchange'. According to this theory, the criminal is bound to leave his own traces, visible or invisible upon the things, in which he comes in contact with at or near the place of occurrence and at the same time carry with himself the traces of things in which he comes in contact.

The object of spot inspection is to give a full and accurate description of the scene of offence to enable the Court to have a better appreciation of the evidence. So, it is desirable the sketches prepared in cases should show the houses or structures in the surroundings, their distances from the scene of offence, the route alleged to have been taken by the accused while entering the scene of offence or while making his exit, the place from where the witnesses are alleged to have seen the incident and the distance thereof, and also the places and distances from where traces of crime are found. A complete sketch like this would convince the Court that the Investigating Officer has not left out any of the possible witnesses who could have witnessed the occurrence at or about the time of the incident. If need be photographs of the scene of crime may be taken. In Sessions Case No. 41 of 1961, the learned Sessions Judge, Madras, has commented that "it is highly desirable that the plan drawer is instructed to note all the relevant physical features and those that tend to enlighten the Court with regard to the photography of the scene. In this case, for instance, the path taken by one of the accused after he had jumped over the wall was not indicated."

Care should be taken by the Investigating Officers to examine all the residents of the locality to avoid comment that there are persons who could have witnessed the occurrence but who have not been examined by the Police.

COLLECTION OF EVIDENCE:

Having discussed what investigation is and what the requisites of a model investigator are, let us come to the collection of evidence and the defects that we normally come across in the process.

What is more important in investigation is the collection of legal evidence and the term 'evidence' is not to be viewed in the popular sense of the term. The mere observing and recording of obvious evidence as, say, an ordinary citizen would do, will not meet the standards required by the Court. The evidence that is collected should at once be relevant and admissible under one or the other Section of the Indian Evidence Act. A particular piece of evidence may be most relevant in the popular sense of the term, but if it could not be made admissible under the Evidence Act, it cannot be placed before the Court. It is therefore essential that a cautious and thorough investigating officer must know what evidence he must seek and collect in proving the case before the Court of Law. The Officer who not only knows as to when, where and how he should strive to unearth a mysterious crime, but also has an idea as to what type of legally admissible evidence he should collect in the course of investigation, is really a successful and thorough investigating officer.

Sometimes, investigating officers attach undue importance to the evidence of an accomplice and charge-sheets are often recommended on the strength of such evidence alone. This sort of evidence may come under section 30 of Evidence Act in the form of a confession of co-accused or form the testimony of an approver examined as a witness after tender of pardon under Section 337, Cr. P C. Though section 133 Evidence Act lays down that a conviction is not bad but because it proceeds on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice, conviction should not be awarded, following the rule of prudence laid down in section 114 (b) of Evidence Act.

The question that arises next is on what point the accomplice evidence requires corroboration? The most important point to remember in this connection is that corroboration must not only be with regard to the manner and ways in which the crime was committed, but also with regard to the identity of the accused named by the accomplice. The investigating officers should bear this cardinal rule of law in the collection of evidence. Corroboration is possible by circumstantial evidence also and it is sufficient if it is merely circumstantial evidence of his connection with the crime. To prove circumstantial evidence four things are essential—(i) that the circumstances from which the conclusion is drawn be fully established; (ii) that the fact should be consistent with the hypothesis; (iii) that the circumstances should be of a conclusive nature and tendency and (iv) that the circumstances should be to a moral certainty, actually exclude every hypothesis, but the one supposed to be proved. Thus, it is absolutely necessary for an intelligent investigating officer to keep these salient points in view and collect the requisite type of corroborative evidence in the course of investigation. Thus, in a murder case, where two witnesses saw a fellow human being despatched in a cruel manner but did not shout or call for help or lift a single finger to save him or tell anybody or report to anybody, but kept quiet for two days as though nothing happened, it was held that it was unsafe to believe the testimony.

At times, it is found that charge-sheet is laid without examining necessary records and

important witnesses. This should be avoided and specially witness of the occurrence should not be left out on any account during the investigation to handicap the prosecution in Court. It should also be borne in mind that non-production or non-examination of material witnesses or documents would lead to an adverse presumption under section 114 (g) of the Evidence Act, the benefit of which would accrue to the accused. The remedy in such cases is not to suppress their names in course of investigation, but to give cogent explanations in the case diaries stating clearly the reasons for the non-examination of such witnesses. To take an example, say, on the night of occurrence the complainant's immediate neighbour X and Y are absent from the village and neighbour Z who is rather on an unfriendly term with the complainant, does not at all come to his house even when he knows or hears about the incident to see things himself. In such a case, neither X, Y nor Z can be cited as a witness. But it must also be conceded that because of the contiguity of their house to the complainant's, they are the most probable and natural witnesses of the case. So what is wanted is that an explanation must be given for their non-production in Court. So the investigator's diary should contain the fact of the absence of X and Y and that of animosity in case of Z.

Sometimes, investigating Officers labour under a misconception that if they cannot trace out the motive for a particular offence, they would fail in driving home the charge to the accused. It has been held in a number of cases that where facts are clear, it is immaterial that no motive or serious ill-will has been proved. This does not however mean that no investigation is necessary to ascertain the motive. In estimating probabilities and intention, motive plays an important part and the discovery of the motive often helps a good deal in the ultimate detection of crime.

At times, it is often found that investigating officers select such witnesses at random to the utter disregard of the mandatory provisions of section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code, which lays down that the witnesses must be of the locality and respectable. Of course, there has been a recent judicial decision of the Madras High Court which laid down the dictum that the emphasis is more on the respectability than on the locality. When local witnesses are not available, the investigating officers should at least give some cogent reason for taking witnesses from distant places in his case diary. Search witnesses should be independent and unbiased persons. Habitual search witnesses should be avoided. Section 165 of the Criminal Procedure Code contains provisions for making searches in a place in the course of investigation and provisions thereof has to be strictly complied with if adverse comments are to be avoided. The preparation of the search list is also no mean point. In the preparation of the search list, the investigating officer should be careful not to include any statement of the accused or that of the witness in the search list to avoid it being rendered inadmissible by virtue of Sections 162 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

(To be concluded.)

READERS' FORUM

USE OF FIRE-ARMS

M. SINGARAVELU, I.P.S.,
Commissioner of Police,
Madras.

"SPARE the gun and spoil the rioters" may be a crisp variant of the hackneyed old saw. It cannot, however, be a sound maxim for Police procedure.

Talking about firearms and their use, my mind flashes back to 1946, when my earnestness landed me in "queer street". A rice procuring party headed by a Tahsildar was attacked by Villagers. On receipt of information about the incident, I hastened with three lorry-loads of reinforcement to the out-skirts of the Village. It was a dark night We had a surprise greetings of stones. The night was so thick and dark that visibility was zero and all that I knew was the breaking of head lamps and the crashing of wind-screens. As I stood helpless in poor visibility, I had a brain-wave. I fired three shots into the air. All was quiet; the crowd had melted away. My idea worked. I was quite aware of the clear Police code — "shoot to kill". But what could I do in a dark inky night, hanging thick and heavy, feeling everything but seeing nothing? In my formal report to the D I. G. therefore, I mentioned that I aimed at the ring-leaders but missed them! The D. I. G., a Britisher, and a stickler for rules noted on my report: "You are a bad shot; you will practice at the range for a week"!

In the pre-Independence days lathi charge was intended to be severe and eliminate the need for shooting; and shooting, when decided upon, was to kill. This procedure was sound, unassailable and correct, because it was effective. People knew that the Police meant what they said and did what they said. Naturally, people had a holy fear of the consequences. Unfortunately after Independence, Law seemed to loosen a bit and the rule tended to relax, probably to emphasise the status-change come on a Nation. But this sympathy and consideration had the opposite effect of making the people so free as to be licentious. Social discipline got dissipated in a wide spectrum of social unrestraint. The situation reached such a level that the recent Conference of Collectors, almost in one voice, expressed its unhappiness on the Police handling of the mob during the anti-Hindi stir. The reasons adduced for the situation were —

(i) the erroneous public impression that the Police had orders not to open fire, and

(ii) the lack of confidence among the Police force engendered by a feeling of a possible lack of support for their action from higher authorities.

The Conference has served to clear the misgivings, if any, and so it cannot be more opportune. A clear policy has since emerged and been enunciated. A lathi-charge, if resorted to, shall disable the miscreants and eliminate resorting to firing; when and where firing is ordered, it is invariably to shoot to kill. That is a policy decision, clear and specific. The Police, as guardian of Law and Order, representing a hard core of loyal and disciplined force for good, can no more be doubtful of the scope and the aim of the policy; they shall implement it with courage and faith.

S. M. DIAZ, I.P.S.,
Deputy Inspector-General of Police,
Southern Range,
Madurai.

THE word Police is derived from the Greek word "Polis" which means "State". Obviously the Police Force symbolises the power of the State to enforce the law and maintain internal peace and order. In this process naturally law breakers have to be apprehended and riots to be quelled. To do this the Police have to use force.

All use of force by the Police is governed by the Principle of "minimum force". They should not and will not use any force in excess of the circumstances and requirements of the case. But if circumstances do arise where either in the larger public interest or in self defence, fire arms have to be used. There is no point in fighting shy of it, because but for such use of fire arms in such a context there would have been more loss of life and considerable damage to property either immediately then, or in the long run thereafter, undermining the principle of rule of law and prestige of the State.

When once it is decided to use fire-arms, this has to be used much in the same manner as the Surgeon's knife — The operation should be really effective in order to have the desired result of saving lives and restoring order instead of starting more trouble or allowing the existing trouble to continue and grow. Hesitancy and half way measures only serve to make a mess of the situation.

When the matter is looked at from this correct perspective, shooting in the air or at the feet of the members of the unruly crowd. is as much out of order, as a trigger-happy attitude and uncalled for use of fire arms and all these should be firmly eschewed. It is, therefore, necessary for persons in authority to desist from superfluous and unnecessary instructions about the use of fire arms which might confuse issues and mislead the police and detract from their effectiveness.

The Police should be, however, so trained that they exercise their responsibility for maintenance of law and order firmly and correctly under all circumstances, even while using force in an unenviable and inevitable situation, they will do so with great care and caution within the frame work of the principle of 'minimum force'.

C. THANGAYYAN, M.A.,
Superintendent of Police,
Chingleput.

FIRE arms are meant to deter the unruly crowd from going out of control. Fire arms are the ultimate weapons for the police. Use of them is preceded by use of gas and use of latties. Departmental orders require that arms should be used only as a last resort. It is not possible for the police to comply with these procedures under all circumstances. When the police party is suddenly surrounded and assaulted, the Police Officers have to defend themselves with the weapons in their possession. If they are to use gas and latti before they use the fire arms irrespective of the circumstances, the chances are that they will be overpowered by the rowdies. No doubt without such restrictions, the Police Officers are likely to use fire arms rather indiscriminately. Nevertheless, the need for use of fire arms could be judged only by the circumstances. It is my personal opinion that fire arms need not have to be used, if latti parties, when they are available, use their latties effectively and whole-heartedly. The latti charges are in most cases half-hearted and slack. The A. R. men should be so trained and so briefed that when they are ordered to latti charge, they should carry out the orders whole-heartedly without being bound by any restrictions. Sometime or other the rowdies should be made to realise that the latti charge is irresistible.

Generally the use of fire arms is followed by enquiry by an R.D.O. who is not an expert on law and order matters and who is not accustomed to handling crowds. It is time that the Government is persuaded to trust the Supdts. of Police and empower them to report on use of fire arms. I do not recommend enquiry by the District Collectors because they are no better than R.D.Os. as far as their knowledge of law and order affairs is concerned. In fact, it is time that the District Collectors are diverted of their theoretical responsibility for law and order matter. No doubt, they should continue to have the right to be kept informed. The Supdts. of Police alone should be held responsible for law and order in the district.

ROSHANLAL HANDA, B.A., LL.B., I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police,
Madurai North.

"PROGRESS of a nation much depends upon the Police. Police protects life and property of citizen and maintains internal security. When there is no safety for life and property and national security, a nation cannot make any strides in progress. Police is absolutely necessary even for "Rama Raj".

Without fire-arms one is not a policeman. He is only a watchman. Police-men should always be equipped with fire-arms to discharge his difficult duties at times at the risk of his life. Being given an arm, he should not depend on others for its use. It should be left to his discretion and better judgment. Circumstances would judge his act.

The existing rules and practice of depending upon officers of other department for use of fire-arms should be relaxed.

C. L. RAMAKRISHNAN, I.P.S.,
Superintendent of Police,
Dharmapuri.

AS the Hon'ble Chief Minister remarked during his address at the Annual State Police Sports held at Madras, in December '64, the Police should be no doubt armed but its efficiency would be enhanced, if there is no occasion to use the arms.

This laudable view is, of course, the motto of the Force but occasions do arise, bringing in the compelling, urgent and utmost necessity to open fire in the exercise of sheer right of private defence of property and life. Though, such action is bound to evoke, condemnation and adverse criticism from a section of vested interests, the generality will be assured that but for such action, there could have been large scale loot and ravage and perhaps the use of more force to quell such risings. It is to the generality and public consensus that one's action is open for assessment and not for a couple of stray adverse opinionists.

It is incorrect to imagine that use of fire arms may lead to marring of the harmonious police-public relation. On the contrary, the majority would feel obliged for safeguarding their legitimate rights from the plunder of the time-serving and opportunist goondas. In its absence, it is obvious, that the fate of the law abiding will be at the mercy of the forces of anarchy and rapine. What is needed is timely and prompt action which would save further loss, deterioration in the situation or use of excessive force, at a later stage. Firm and prompt action but to the minimum extent necessary, should be the aim. This might even be stretched to the extent of saying that at the earliest signs of mob defiance or frenzy a very, effective lathi charge might in all liklihood obviate Police firing. If only a proper discretion or judgment would be exercised at this juncture, the trouble could perchance be nipped in the bud and the principle of application of minimum force and object of securing dispersal of unlawful assembly maintained. The Legislature has contemplated only the use of the minimum force, as the object of its use, is not to destroy or disable even the unsocials but only to disperse an unlawful assembly. Keeping this in view, Police operations have to be embarked upon.

G. A. RAY,
Deputy Superintendent of Police,
Tiruchi Rural.

USE of Fire-arms by Police is a ticklish subject. Views offered on the subject must be surely open to criticism. More over it may be too much or too little, too bold or too cowardly or more imaginative than true.

However, there could be no two opinions as to the occasions, when the Police have to use fire-arms. Fire-arms have to be used only when every other possible method, that is, persuation or the use of lesser lethal weapons such as lathies, grenades etc., have been used to no effect and when the situation is so intense and critical that failure to use fire-arms would certainly mean loss of life and damage to extremely valuable property. In assessing a situation views may

differ. A Police Officer might become panicky and order fire and when panic reigns, reason bids good-bye. The assessment of such an officer may not be quite correct. There also may be an officer who might be hesitant and postpone ordering opening of fire. The indecision might prove fatal and the events may so turn out that it is too late to use fire-arms, in other words, the Police party has been over-powered if not butchered. Our job is now to find a correct via-media between these two schools of thought.

That is the reason why so much emphasis is laid on the terms critical and imminent danger to life or valuable property. It may be easy to theorize, but difficult to substantiate what is exactly a situation where danger to life is imminent and critical. Therefore, it is best to rely upon a practical illustration. Supposing a party of 15 Policemen has been surrounded on all the sides by an armed frenzied mob of nearly 5,000, as during the recent anti-Hindi agitation shouting that the Police should be killed and keeps surging on wards hurling stones despite tear gas and the warning that firing will be resorted to and as a result several Policemen have received stone hits and the mob is only 75 yards from the Police from all the sides, that would be a clear example of a situation critical with imminent danger to life. At such a juncture the only force that can be used, is fire-arms.

Before resorting to fire-arms, the Officer in charge has to answer a few questions that might arise in his own conscience. The Police Officer has to bear this poignant view in mind. First of all, he should remember that when he is opening fire on human beings, other things being equal, he might have been also a member of the mob. The same question assumes graver proportions when the crowd is mainly composed of women and children. When latter is the case there is no question of use of fire-arms. When all is said and done, the Policemen has to face odds and if need be should be prepared to lay down his life in serving the Force. In case fire-arms are resorted to against women and children and there is heavy casualty, it is more than certain that it would attract world-wide attention and in consequence the mind of the entire world might be convulsed over the death of women and children thus affecting the position of the Government. Nobody will be prepared to believe that a crowd of women and children could have meant imminent danger to the lives of Police. The next question is how and where the fire is to be directed. Every member of a mob is not necessarily a goonda. Every mob has spectators who unfortunately get mixed in the mob and who are not alive to the real danger of the situation. Every mob comprises of few leaders. Firing when resorted to, should therefore be directed towards such hooligan mob leaders.

When firing is resorted to, it is almost certain that the crowd will melt in a moment This fact need not be disputed. However violent or unruly, the sight of a single person staggering and collapsing with a bullet wound is enough for the mob. It is therefore essential that every Police Officer should be alive to this fact and firing should be brought to a halt at the very first sign of crowd dispersal. Here again, much depends on the nerve and presence of mind of the

officer commanding the party. There is no question of teaching the mob a lesson. The Police can never assume the roll of a butcher. He should also bear in mind that the mob comprises of people who perhaps in normal times are decent citizens. The Police will have to live and work in the midst of such a mob, when strife and tension has died down. The best commendation regarding the opening of a fire can be through no other source than the mob itself when strife and tension has died down. The mob would certainly later confess that the Police have acted with the highest restraint in case fire-arms has been resorted to as the last resort and that only minimum force has been used.

To the trigger happy and to the cowards there is no place in the Police Force. Both are enemies of the Force as well as the general public.

Another great enemy in the use of fire-arms is indecision. It is probably the worst enemy. When the leader is indecisive most probably one of the members of the party might take a decision and open fire. This would be calamitous and has been happening now and again.

In a grave situation the officer in charge and other members of the party should have no fear of death. If the Police are over-powered and murdered, they would be martyrs of the highest callibre and would do well to remember the following lines.

"To every man upon this earth
Death cometh, soon or late
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds".

G. NARAYANASWAMY,
Superintendent of Police,
Salem.

FIRE arms are not ornaments to Police men. During the pre-independent days the maxims with reference to the use of fire arms were (1) "Humane discretion and (2) minimum force required". The Police were made solely responsible for the opening of fire irrespective of the decision of the magistrate present. The out-look of both the public and Police is of course is different from that of the pre-independent days The Public feel that the Police are the servants of the public and law breaking is the fashion of the day. The Police feel the loyalty to the department and take care to save major calamity and destruction. Fire arms have necessarily to be used during breach of peace but the out-look of the police that public are their own brethren continues.

There are very many occassions on which the services of the Magistrates could not be got either due to wide spread disturbances or due to situation suddenly cropping up necessiating the use of fire arms individually. Now the other question is the general attitude of the public. It has to be impressed on all parties and classes and communities of people that the police use fire arms only when necessity arises and that too to save the lives of the public at large and the properties during disturbances.

Having agreed that Police-man always bears in mind that two principles, "humane discretion and (2) minimum force required", the best judge to decide the situation will be the senior Police Officer in charge of the police party. If the administrative heads feel that in a particular case there is any doubt about the justification of the opening of fire it is always reasonable to depute the Police Chief and the District Collector to enquire and send separate reports. In case of disagreement the Government may order an enquiry by a judicial officer not below the rank of a sessions judge.

* * *

TOO MUCH.

The S.I. had twenty men lined up for detailing duties.

They weren't as energetic as the S.I. thought they should be; so he tried Applied Psychology.

"I've a nice easy job for the laziest man here," he shouted. "Will the laziest man raise his right hand?

Nineteen hands went up. "Why didn't you raise your hand?" the S.I. asked No. 20.

"Too much trouble," drawled the P.C.

ஒருங்கிணைந்த பிள்ளை நலத்திட்டக் காட்சி விழா

சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படையினர் முதலணி, ஆவடி.

"பெருமவற்றுள் யாமறிவதில்லை அறிவறிந்த
மக்கட் பேறு அல்ல பிற"

என்பது திருவள்ளுவம்.

நாட்டின் செல்வம் மக்கள் மேல் நிலையே, வருங்கால மக்கள் இக்காலப் பாலரும் பெண்டிரும் ஆவர். நாடு நலம்பெற இப்பாலரும் பெண்டிரும் நன்னிலை எய்தியிருப்பது இன்றி அமையாதது. பண்டைக்காலத்தில் பிள்ளை வளர்ப்பில் பெற்றோர் போதிய கருத்தைச் செலுத்தி வந்தனர். இக்காலத்தில் எக்காரணம் பற்றியோ இப்பணி பின்னடைந்து நிற்கக் காண்கிறோம். இந்நிலையை அரசு உணர்ந்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஈட்டைச் செய்து வருகிறது. இப்பணியைத் தலைமேல் கொண்டு செய்துவருவது மத்திய சமூக நலக்குழுவாகும் (Central Social Welfare Board). அரசாங்க ஆதரவு பெற்ற இக்குழுவின் கீழ் பல 'பால்வாடிகள்' நிறுவப்பெற்று அங்கு $2\frac{1}{2}$ வயது முதல் $6\frac{1}{2}$ வயது வரை "பள்ளிக்கு முன் பருவம்" எய்திய குழந்தைகள் பரிபாலிக்கப்படுகின்றனர்.

இந்நற்பணியை எடுத்துக்காட்டும் வகையில் மத்திய அரசுச் செய்தி விளம்பரத் துறை அமைச்சர் தமிழ் நாட்டில் கடந்த ஜுன் திங்களில் உலவி வரும்பொழுது இவ் ஒருங்கிணைந்த பிள்ளை நலத்திட்டக்காட்சி (Integrated Child Welfare Demonstration Project) விழா நிகழ வேண்டுமென்று தமிழ்நாடு சமூக நலக் குழுத் தலைவியர் திருமதி சரோஜினி வரதப்பன் முடிவு செய்தார். அவ்விழாச் சிறப்புடன் நடக்கச் சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படையின் தலைமையகமே பொருத்தம் எனத் தெளிந்து இப்பணியை எமக்கு ஒப்படைத்தார் இது போலீஸ் படையின் திறனுக்கு ஒரு நற்சான்று. அதற்கு யாம் திருமதி சரோஜினி வரதப்பன் அவர்களுக்கு என்றும் நன்றியுடையோம்.

செய்தித்துறை அமைச்சர் திருமதி இந்திரா காந்தி அவர்களின் தலைமையின் கீழ் இவ்விழா 24—6—'65-ல் ஆவடியில் நிகழ விருந்தது. இச்செய்தி எமக்கு 16–6–'65 அன்றே கிடைத்தது. குறுகிய காலத்தில் இப்பெரு விழாவைச் சிறப்புடன் நடத்தத் திட்டம் வெகு விசையில் தீட்டப்பெற்றது. அமைச்சர் சிறப்பு ஆயுதப் படை வளவில் ஓங்கி வளரும் நல்வாழ்வுப் பணிக்கூடங்களையும் (welfare centre) சிறார் சிற்றிலையும் கண்டு களிக்கவும், விருந்தினருடன் தேனீர் அருந்தவும், பொதுமக்களின் வரவேற்பைப் பெறவும் ஆயுதப்படையினரின் குழந்தைகளின் கலைக்காட்சியைக் காணவும், மக்களுக்கு உரையாற்றவும் நிகழ்ச்சிக் குறிப்பு வகுக்கப்பட்டது.

அமைச்சரை வரவேற்க ஆவடி சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படை வளவு (campus) அழகு செய்யப்பட்டது. பாதைகள் செப்பனிடப்பட்டு, கூடங்கள் வண்ணம் தீட்டப்பெற்று, சுற்றுப்புறம் தூய்மை செய்யப்பட்டு வெளியரங்கம் வரையறுக்கப் பெற்று, புதுமனை புகுவிழாப் போல் எங்கும் தோன்றிற்று. சிறுவர் கலைக்காட்சி எம் உதவித் துறைத் தலைவர் திருவாளர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி அவர்களின் உருவகம் ஆகும். அன்னாரின் கலைத்திறனோடும், யூக வெற்றியோடும் நாட்டிலுள்ள நலனையெல்லாம் திரட்டுவதைப்போல் நடனக்காட்சி ஒன்று சித்தரிக்கப்பட்டது. நாட்டியமும், நல்லுழவும், கைத்தொழிலும் கலைநிறைவும் காண்பவரைப் பிணிப்பதைப்போல் கற்கும்

600 சிறுர்க்குப் பயிற்சியளிக்கப்பட்டது. பயிற்சிக்களம் (Prade ground) பசுமை பெற்ற பந்தரைப் போல பருவம் எய்தியது. இடையில் கிடைத்த ஏழு நாட்களும் எம் படையினரின் இடையரா உழைப்பால் எழில் நாள்தோறும் வளர்த்துக் கொண்டே வந்தது. 23—6—65ந் தேதி அலங்கார வேலைகள் முற்றுப் பெற்றன. ஆவடியிலுள்ள சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படை வளவில் உள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வாயிலும் பரத்திற்கேற்றும் பாதைபோல் அமைந்தது. ஒவ்வொரு வீதியும், இருமருங்கில் உள்ள இல்லங்களும் ஓவியம் போல் துலங்கின. விழா மேடை உய்யான வனம்போல் பலவண்ணப் பந்தருடனும் பக்கம் அமைந்த மேடைகளுடனும் பரலோகக் காட்சியைப்படைத்தது போல் நின்றது. வளவின் ஒவ்வொரு பகுதியும் நாட்டின் நன்மகனின் மகளை நன்மலர்தூவி, நற்பண்பாடி, நல்மகளே! வருக! வருக! என்று நடித்து நிற்கும் நங்கையர்போல் இலங்கியது.

24—6—65 மாலை 2 மணியிலிருந்து விருந்தினர் வர ஆரம்பித்தனர். அமைச்சர் அன்று மாலை 4-15க்கு வரவிருந்தனர். இதற்கு முன்னதாகவே மக்கள் பத்தல்ல, நூறல்ல, ஆயிரமல்ல, பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கில் வந்து நிறைத்தனர் பந்தரையும், வெளி அரங்கத்தையும், சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படை வளவு அத்தனையும். வீதியெல்லாம் மக்கள் திரள். பந்தரெல்லாம் பாவையர் கூட்டம். வெளியரங்கமெல்லாம் அணிவகுத்து நின்ற பள்ளிப்பிள்ளைகளும், பெற்றவரும், மற்றவரும் பெருந்திரளாய் நின்ற காட்சி பெருமானுக்கே ஏற்றிய தீபமாகும்.

அமைச்சர் குழு குறித்த நேரமே வந்தடைந்தது மாதர் சங்க நிலையத்தை. மாநில உள்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு. கக்கன் அவர்களும், எமது துறைத் துணைத்தலைவர் திரு. கிருஷ்ணசாமி அவர்களும், மாவட்ட ஆட்சித் தலைவர் திரு. பிரபாகர் அவர்களும் இன்னும் பெரியோர் பலரும் அமைச்சரை வரவேற்றனர். மாவட்ட வட்டார வளர்ச்சியில் பணிபுரியும் பால சேவிகையர் அணிவகுப்புக் கொடுத்தனர். பின் அமைச்சர் சிறுர் சிற்றிலைக்காணச் சென்றனர். இதுவரை காய்ந்து நின்ற கதிரவனும் தன் தணலையெல்லாம் தண்ணீராக்கி சுடுகின்ற மண்ணையும் சோர்ந்து நின்ற மக்களையும் குளிர்விக்கக் கொணர்ந்தான் குளிர் மழையை. கொட்டும் மழையிலும் மக்கள் தங்கள் திட்டம் தவருது நிலைத்தே நின்றனர் அவரவர் இடத்தில். அனலைப் போக்கியபின் அப்படியே அமர்ந்தது மழை. என்னே இயற்கையின் உதவி, ஏழைப் பங்காளன் ஈசன் அல்லவா. சிறுர் சிற்றிலில் சிறுவர் நடித்துக் காட்டினர் நல்லதோர் 'குல்லா வணிகன்' குட்டிக்கதையை. பின் மாதர் கையால் செய்த மகிழ்ச்சிப் பொருள்களைக் கண்டு களித்தனர் அமைச்சர் குழுவினர். பின் நல்வாழ்வுத் திட்டத்தின் கீழ் நடைபெறும் நம்மாதர் செய்யும் கண்ணாடிச் சிமிழ்த் (ampoules) தொழிலையும் ஆடை தைக்கும் அலங்காரத் தொழிலையும் பெருமிதத்துடன் கண்டு கொண்டே சென்று மகிழ்மன்றத்தில் தேனீர் அருந்தினர்.

மாலை 5-15 மணிக்கு விழா பொது அரங்கில் தொடங்கிற்று. மன்றம் இறை நிழலில் தங்கும் அடியவரின் அமைதிபோல் அழகுற்று அனைவரையும் ஈர்க்கும் அன்புக் காந்தமாய் விளங்கிற்று. ஆயுதப்படைச் சிறுமியர் நாகரத்தினம், பேபி இவர்கள் இறைவணக்கம் செய்யப் பொதுக்கூட்டம் தொடங்கியது. அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கு பூவிருந்தவல்லி ஊராட்சி ஒன்றியப்பின் சார்பிலும், ஆவடி ஊராட்சித் தரப்பிலும், மாவட்ட நலப்பணி குழுச் சார்பிலும் வரவேற்புப் பத்திரங்கள் வாசித்து அளிக்கப்பட்டன. சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படைத்தரப்பில் எம் சிறுமி நாகரத்தினம் வரவேற்பு உரையாற்றியது அனைவரையும் மகிழ்ச்சியில் புகுத்தியது. பின்னர் மாவட்டத்திலுள்ள பல்வேறு மாதர் சங்கங்களின் சார்பில் அமைச்சருக்கும் மற்றைப் பெரியோர்க்கும் மாலைகள் அணிவிக்கப்பட்டன.

ஆரம்பத்தில் நம் உள்துறை அமைச்சர் திரு. கக்கன் அவர்கள் உரையாற்றுகையில் பண்புள்ள பண்டித நேருவை நாம் பிரிந்த துயரை திருமதி இந்திரா காந்தி அவர்களின் துணை

கொண்டு ஓரளவு தணித்துக்கொள்ள முடிகிறது என்று தகைமைபடக் கூறினர். அவரையடுத்து மத்திய அரசு துணையமைச்சர் திரு. பட்டாபி ராமன் அவர்கள் ஆவடி ஒரு சிறப்பு வாய்ந்த இடமென்றும், இங்குதான் முதன் முதலில் அகில இந்திய காங்கிரஸ் சமதர்ம சமுதாயத்தை உருவாக்கத் தீர்மானித்ததென்றும், திருமதி இந்திரா காந்தி தம் தந்தையின் அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பற்றி நின்று தொண்டு செய்வதால் அமைச்சுப் பதவிக்கே ஒரு அழகைக் கொடுக்கிருரென்றும் ஆற்றலுடன் கூறினர்.

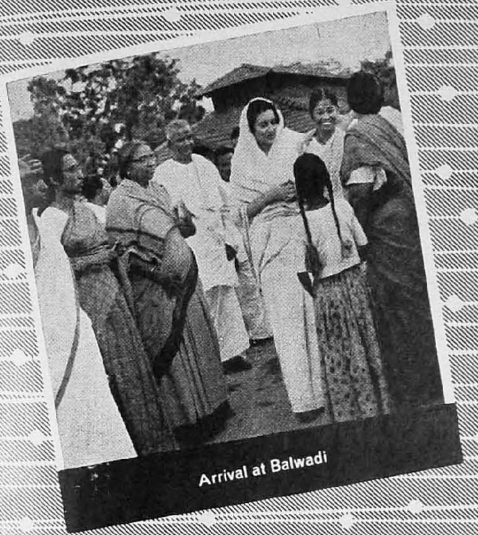
பின் திருமதி சரோஜினி வரதப்பன் அம்மையார் அனைவரையும் வரவேற்று திருமதி இந்திரா காந்தி அவர்கள் அவர் தந்தையின் நாதமாகவும், சாயையாகவும் நின்று தந்தை விட்டுப்போன பணியை முடிக்க முயல்வது நாட்டின் வெற்றிக்கு நல்லதோர் அறிகுறி என்று அழகுபட எடுத்துக் கூறினர். தஞ்சை மாவட்டத்தில் மாதர் திரட்டிக் கொடுத்த ரூபாய் இருபத்தேழாயிரம் பண்டித நேருவிடம் தாங்கள் கொண்டிருந்த பற்றையும், பழம்பெரு மதிப்பையும் உலகத்திற்கு ஓதும் வேதம் என்றுர்.

பின் அமைச்சர் பேச எழுந்தது தூயதுகில் பூண்டு தூயதோர் மேனி கொண்டு துயரத்தைத் துடைக்கப் பரத்திலிருந்து இறங்கிய பண்டைத் தேவதை போலிருந்தது. தம் அழகிய குரலில் இனிய எளிய ஆங்கில மொழியில் குழந்தை வளர்ப்புத் திட்டத்தைக் குளிரக் குளிரச் சொன்ஞர். திருமதி சரோஜினி வரதப்பன் திறத்துடன் தமிழில் மொழிபெயர்த்தனர். தம் உரையில் அமைச்சர் பிள்ளை வளர்ப்புத் திட்டத்தின் முக்கியத்தை அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் எழில்படச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும், நாட்டில் இருந்துவரும் சாதி, மத, பொருளாதார வேறுபாட்டின் உணர்ச்சிகள் தாமாகவே நலிந்து சமுதாயம் நல்லுருப்பெறுவதற்கு இத்திட்டம் ஒரு சாதனமாகுமென்றும், பெற்ருேர் இத்திட்டத்திற்குப் பெருந்துணையாய் இருககக்கூடுமென்றும் கூறி முடித்தார். அனைவருக்கும் இட்ட பெரு விருந்தாய் இருந்தது அம்மையார் ஆற்றிய உரை. சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படையைச் சார்ந்த இளைஞன் மனோகரன் நன்றி கூறியபின் கலை நிகழ்சி ஆரம்பமாயிற்று.

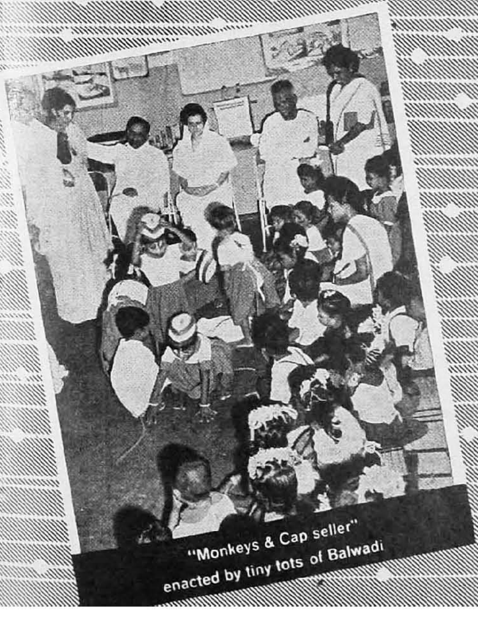
தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கே தனிச்சொத்தான கரக மாட்டம் சிறுமியர் மாலா சண்பகவல்லி குழுவினராலும், சிறப்பாயுதப்படைக் குழுவினராலும் சிங்காரமாக ஆடப்பெற்று அம்மையாரின் ஆனந்தத்தை அதிகமாக்கியது. பின் 600 சிறுமியர் சிறுவர் 4 வரிசையில் நின்று வரிசை வரிசையாகக் கும்மியடித்தும், கூடித் தொழில் செய்தும், உழுதும்-விதைத்தும், ஊர்விலங்கு வனவிலங்கு இவைபோல் ஆடியும், கூவியும், அனைய செயல் செய்தும் அரங்கத்தவர்க்கு அளவிலா மகிழ்ச்சியூட்டினர். இதுவுமின்றி ஒழுக்கத்தை நிலைநிறுத்தும் உடற்பயிற்சியையும் காட்டி, நாட்டில் நிலவும் உட்பகைஞர் (திருடன், பதுக்குவோன், பகைசெய்வோன், சதி செய்வோர்) இவர்களை எவ்விதம் அடக்குவோம் என்றும் நாட்டைச் சுற்றி உலாவும் நாசகாலிகளை எவ்விதம் தகர்ப்போமென்றும் காட்டிய நடனக் காட்சிகள் வந்திருந்த மக்களை நல்லதோர் உணர் ஆட்டும் நற்பாடத்திட்டமாய் அமைந்தது என்று பலர் சொல்லக் கேட்டது பரமானந்தமாயிருந்தது. நாட்டுப்பண் பாட விழா இனிது முடிந்தது குறித்த நேரத்தில் மாலை 6 மணிக்கு. தமக்கே சொந்தமான நன்றியெனும் பண்பைக்காட்டும் வகையில் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் வரவேற்ற, ஆடிய சிறுமியர்களுக்கு மாலைகளைச் சூட்டியது மற்றவரின் மனத்தை ஒருங்கே பிணைத்தது.

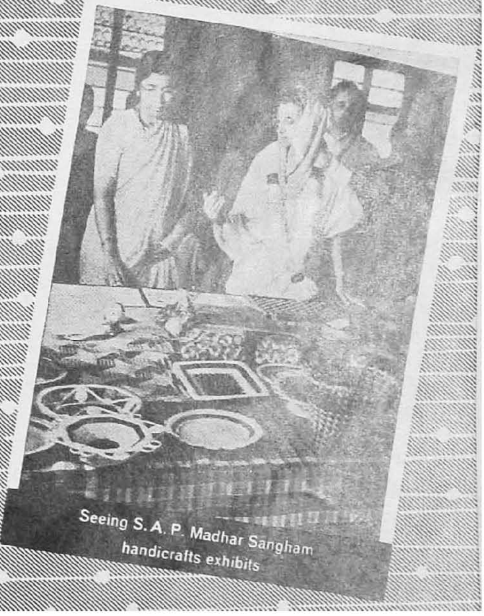
நிகழ்ந்த விழா போலீஸ் படையினரின் திறத்தையும், ஒழுக்கத்தையும், உயர்வையும் ஒருங்கே காட்டக் கிடைத்ததோர் வாய்ப்பாகும். வந்திருந்த எவரும் சிறப்பு ஆயுதப்படையினர் வல்லவர் என்று வாழ்த்தினர். நல்லவரென்று நற்சான்று பகன்றனர். எப்பணியும் இனிது முடிப்பர் என்று இயம்பினர். இந்த உதவிக்கு யாம் என்றும் கடன்பட்டுள்ளோம். இத்தகைய சூழ்நிலை என்றும் நிலைக்க இறைவனை வேண்டுகிருேம்.

SMT. INDIRA GANDHI AT S.A.P. AVADI

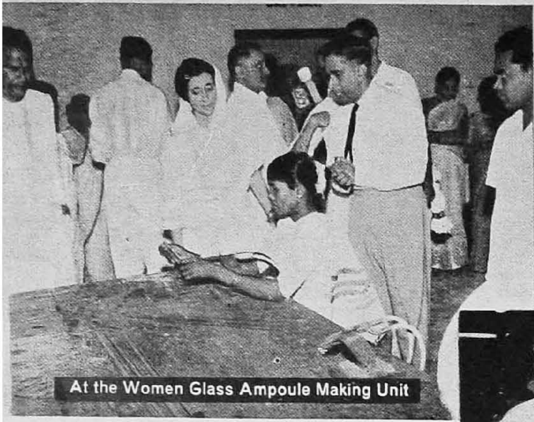

Arrival at Balwadi

Welcome at Balwadi

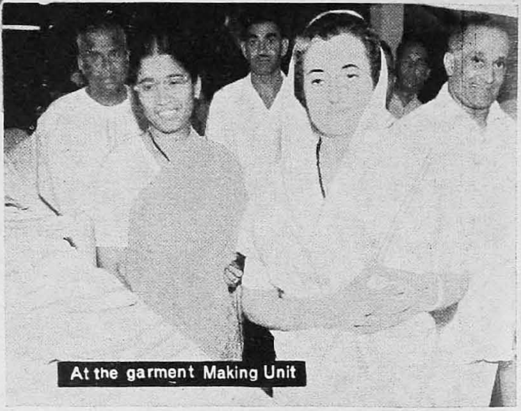

"Monkeys & Cap seller" enacted by tiny tots of Balwadi


Seeing S. A. P. Madhar Sangham handicrafts exhibits

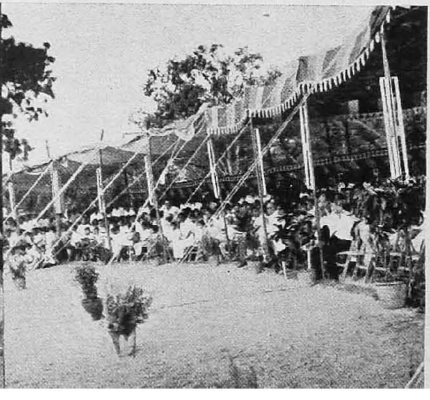
SMT. INDIRA GANDHI AT S.A.P. AVADI



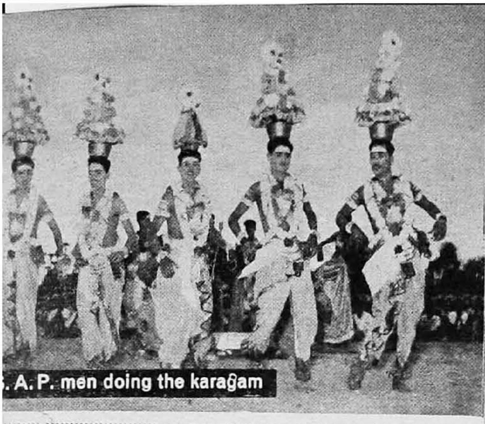
At the Women Glass Ampoule Making Unit



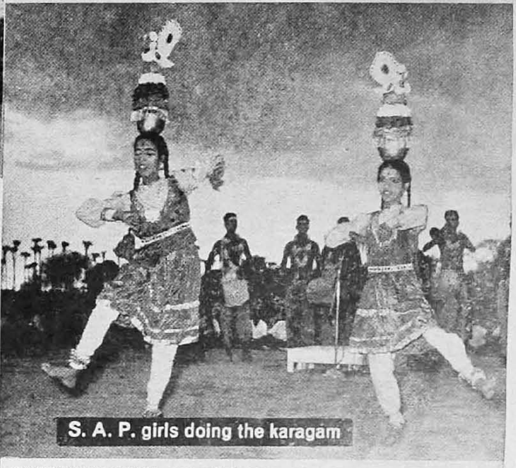
At the garment Making Unit



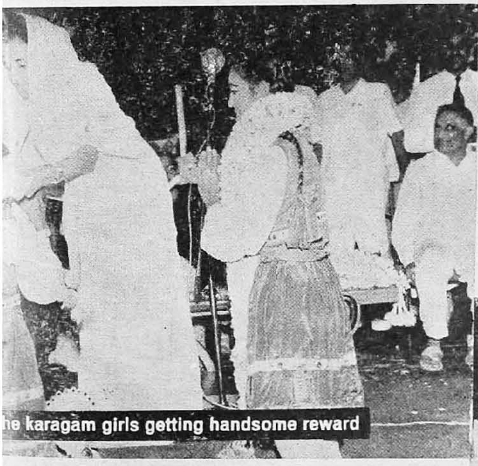
SMT. INDIRA GANDHI AT S.A.P. AVADI



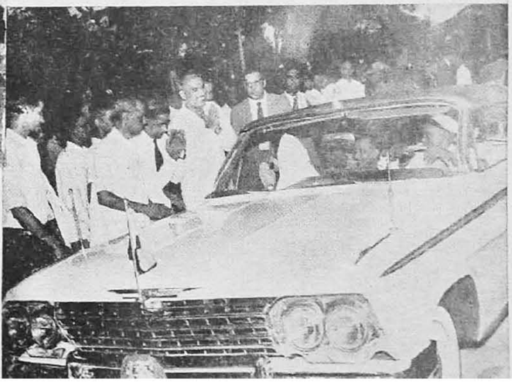
. A. P. men doing the karagam

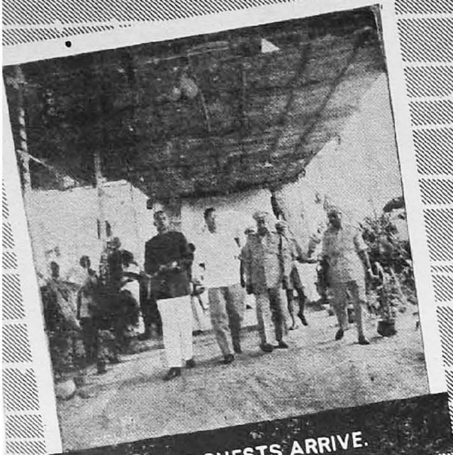


S. A. P. girls doing the karagam

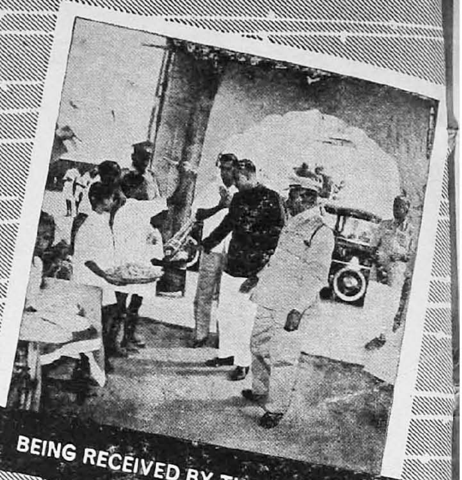


he karagam girls getting handsome reward

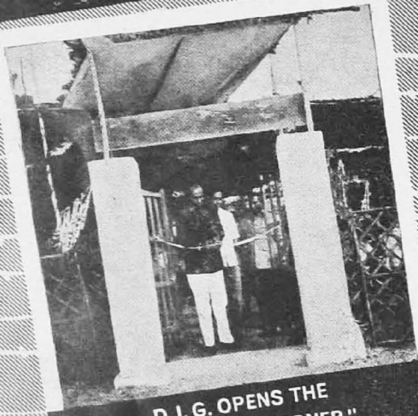




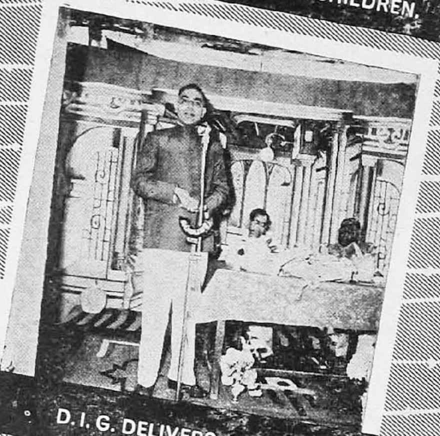
CHIEF GUESTS ARRIVE.



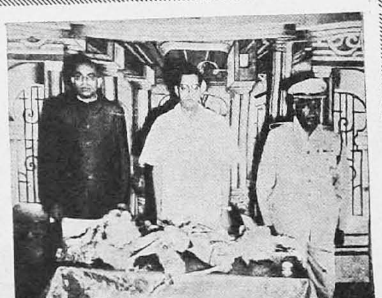
BEING RECEIVED BY THE CHILDREN.



D. I. G. OPENS THE "CHILDREN'S CORNER"



D. I. G. DELIVERS ADDRESS.



CHIEF GUESTS AND

DISTRICT NEWS

SOUTH ARCOT

EXTRACT of the remarks left in the Visiting Book of Vikravandy Police Station on 25—5—'65 at 11 A.M., by Sri P. Kakkan, Hon'ble Home Minister, Government of Madras :-

Visited the Vikravandy Police Station. Sub-Inspector Sri Kuppusamy was present. When I entered the Station, he was taking accounts of the 39 theft cases – that are Houses-Breaking and thefts. I appreciate the sincere service of the Sub-Inspector and his special staff. I am satisfied with the service of the Sub-Inspector.

THANJAVUR

OPENING OF THE POLICE OUTPOST AT VETTAIKARANIRUPPU.

A well-organised and pleasant function took place on 12—7—'65 evening at Vettaikaraniruppu, an interior coastal village where a Police Outpost sanctioned by the Government as per G.O. Ms. No. 1943, Home Dept., dated 3-6-'65, was opened that day.

The D.S.P., Tiruturaipundi, arranged the function in a very efficient manner. An attractive and beautiful pandal was erected in front of the outpost building and it was tastefully decorated. The Police Band was in attendance. A large and distinguished gathering participated in the function.

Sri C. V. Narasimhan, I. P. S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Tiruchirapalli, presided over the function and Sri P. N. Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., District Collector, Thanjavur, performed the opening ceremony.

Sri A. C. Aditya Nadar, I.P.S., Superintendent of Police, Thanjavur, in his welcome speech traced the history of the village and narrated the events leading to the opening of the Outpost Leading members of the village had taken part in Salt Satyagraha, Toddy-shop Satyagraha, etc., and later on fought against the communist aggression. With a view to preserve Law and Order in the coastal region where smuggling is also rampant, the Government *were* pleased to sanction the outpost. The Superintendent of Police appealed to the villagers to make use of the outpost police and to co-operate with them to prevent and detect crimes and maintain law and order in the region.

The District Collector lighted a Kuthuvilakku and wrote the opening remarks in the Visitors' Book. In his speech he expressed his Joy for having been given the opportunity to participate in that function and to be in the midst of the people of that area. He also referred to the hard work done by the Police and made a request to the people to co-operate with the police in the discharge of their difficult task.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police also stressed on the need for police public co-operation and appealed to the villagers to extend their fullest co-operation and pass on any information to the Police about anti-social elements and wrong-doers.

The village gave a festive appearance and the officials were received by the villagers with drums, horns and pipes playing to their fullest extent.

The function came to a close with a vote of thanks proposed by Sri Murugaiyan, the President of the local Panchayat.

OPENING OF A CHILDREN'S CORNER AT TIRUTURAIPUNDI.

THERE was a simple but impressive ceremony in the opening of a Children's Corner in the Police Lines at Tiruturaipundi, Thanjavur District, on 12—7—65 evening. Sri P. N. Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., District Collector, presided over the function and Sri C. V. Narasimhan, I.P.S., Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, Tiruchirapalli, declared open the 'Children's Corner'.

The function was held in a tastefully decorated pandal put up in the Police Lines compound. It was largely attended by the public including Sri N.S. Ramalingam, M.L.A. and Sri Shanmughasundaram, Chairman of the Panchayat Union Council, Tiruturaipundi. The Police Band was in attendance.

Sri G. Ramaian, M.A., D.S.P., Tiruturaipundi, welcomed the guests and the invitees. In his speech, he referred to the good gesture made by the local Panchayat Board and Panchayat Union Council in donating the play materials valued about Rs. 1000/- for the Children's Corner and wished for closer co-operation between the Police and the public.

The Deputy Inspector-General of Police in his address stressed the need for police public co-operation and eulogized the good gesture by the two local bodies in coming forward to open the children's corner in the Police lines. He also pointed out that the Policemen who are on duty day and night have no time to look for the welfare of their families and it is therefore the duty of the public to assist them in this important role. He also appealed to the members of the Policemen's families that they should maintain the children's corner in a proper manner and utilise the same for the benefit of the children.

The Collector in his presidential address congratulated the authorities concerned for the earnestness shown by them in opening a children's corner for the benefit of Policemen's families and wished many such play grounds opened in other police lines.

Sri N. S Ramalingam, M.L.A., and Sri Shanmugasundaram, Chairman, Panchayat Union Council, Tiruturaipundi, also spoke on the occasion appreciating the work of the Police force as a whole and extending whole-hearted support in their welfare activities.

P. C. 1170, Panchapakesan of Tiruturaipundi proposed a vote of thanks.

With the Band playing the National Anthem, the pleasant function came to a conclusion.

THANJAVUR DISTRICT POLICE SPORTS.

THE Annual District Police Sports of Thanjavur District, which commenced on 28th July, concluded on 1st August '65. The finals of the Sports was held in the gaily decorated stadium at Kamaraj Grounds. In the pleasant sunny afternoon, a large number of guests arrived and the pavilion was filled to capacity. Sri P. N. Vedanarayanan, I.A.S., Collector of Thanjavur, was the Chief Guest while Sri Sivaji Ganesan was the distinguished guest of the evening.

The function began with the March-past of athletes, the District Collector taking the salute. The sprint events having been over, the interval marked the display of disguise competitors. The Competitors attracted the attention of the spectators by their excellent disguises. The edible vendor and the nursing sister provoked laughter among the guests repeatedly. A slow cycle race for Home Guards and a running race for members of the Boys' Club were also included in the programme.

The most interesting item of the evening was the Gymkhana Event for the guests, a special feature in every Police sports. The Gents and Ladies had to match locks and keys of different varieties. As soon as the signal was given, there was a scramble for picking the right lock and key by the gents and ladies which evoked hilarious laughter. The first prize for the event was annexed by Master Adityan and partner, while Sri Sivaji Ganesan and partner knocked away the second prize and the Collector and his life-partner got the third prize.

The Prize distribution ceremony was performed by Srimathi Sivakami Adityan, wife of the Superintendent of Police. Welcoming the guests, the Superintendent of Police gave an account of the activities of the Police in the district and solicited public co-operation. The District Collector, in the course of his speech, paid tributes to the sterling qualities of the Superintendent of Police and the good work turned out by the officers and men of the force.

Cultural events by Sub-Divisions were staged every night and distinguished guests attended the shows. To commemorate his visit Sri Sivaji Ganesan presented a Rolling Shield for the best Sub-Division in cultural events. The Policemen and their children excelled in exhibiting their histrionic talents and many an item in the Cultural programme drew applause from the distinguished audience. As if to crown the cultural events, Police Constable 606 Narayanaswami, with his troupe staged the drama 'Pavalakodi' playing the leading role of 'Arjuna' and kept the audience spell-bound for hours together. A 'Bara Khana' was arranged for the competitors in which the Officers and men mingled freely.

The Thanjavur Sub-Division carried away almost all the shields, including the championship shield. The Kumbakonam Sub-Division, which stole the thunder during the cultural shows, received the coveted 'Sivaji Ganesan Rolling Shield'. The prize for the best-maintained Police Station went to Sembanarkoil in Mayuram Sub-Division. The Nagapattinam and Pattukottai Sub–

Divisions shared the honours in relay events and the Tiruthuraipoondi Sub-Division carried away the Hockey Shield. Thus the honours were evenly shared among the Sub-Divisions. Prizes for the best-maintained line huts in the Armed Reserve and Local Police lines in Thanjavur were also awarded.

The Kendall Humanity Medal was presented to P. C. 1394 Vellayaraj by the District Collector. Six Private individuals who assisted the Police in the detection of burglaries were presented with a suitcase each. S. I. Sivadoss of Tiruvidamarudur was presented with a costly camera in recognition of his detective ability. Likewise S. Is. Appaswamy and Krishnamurthy were given each a camera for good crime work in a Gang case.

The Prize distribution was over by 6 P.M. and with the playing of the National Anthem by the Police Band, the function came to a grand finish. The visitors were then treated to a spectacular display of fireworks.

Thus the five-day festival of sports provided a welcome change for the officers and men of the District Police Force and an ideal entertainment for the members of the Public, which greatly fostered good Police-Public relations.

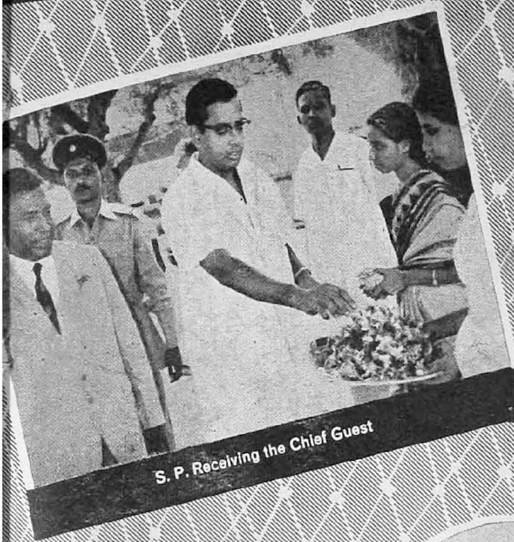
The District Collector was pleased to write about the Sports festival thus: "The whole show left behind a very good effect". On this the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Central Range, congratulated the Superintendent of Police, and the Inspector-General of Police observed 'Good'.

* * *

AN ARAB VERSION OF SOLOMON'S JUDGMENT.

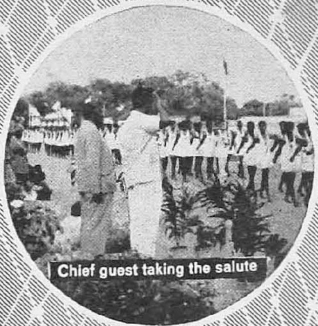
Three brothers came before the King. He was told: Our father told us when dying only one of you is my real son, the others are illegitimate. Which of us is the heir of his goods. "Bring up the corpse of your father," said the King, and "tie it up to this column, let each of you aim his arrow at the heart; the one who hits it, will be declared the heir;" two took aim and scored a hit; the third at the moment of aim threw down the arrow saying: "No, I shall not profane the flesh of my father." "He is the heir" cried the King, "for blood has told the truth."

THANJAVUR DISTRICT SPORTS



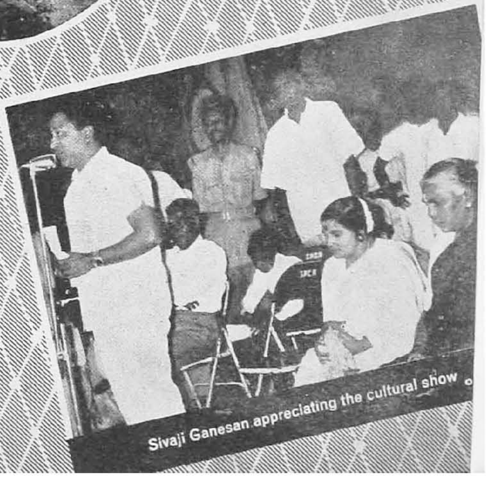
S. P. Receiving the Chief Guest

S. P. receiving the distinguished guest



Chief guest taking the salute

Sivaji Ganesan presents rolling shield



Sivaji Ganesan appreciating the cultural show

Master adityan receiving the first prize

Master ravi and baby asha receiving prize for talented acting

P. C. 606 narayanaswami as 'ARJUNA' in 'PAVALAKODI'

Prize winners of the gymkhana event

P. C. 1394 Vellayaraj receiving kendall humanity medal

A SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENT IN FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION

by

N. PITCHANDI, M.Sc.,

Addl. Director, State Forensic Science Laboratory, Madras.

IN criminal cases direct personal identification with certainty has been based almost exclusively on finger print evidence besides the testimony of eye-witnesses. The commonly occurring substances in criminal investigation which are directly derived from the person are hair, blood, semen etc. One of the basic problems in forensic science is, how to establish with certainty whether these substances came from a particular person or not. The new forensic scientific technique, Neutron Activation Analysis, is proving to be most valuable in solving this problem. It has already been shown by this method that hair from any one person has a unique micro composition as compared with other persons. Hence analysis of hair for trace elements using neutron activation technique affords a new means of direct personal identification since a piece of hair can be proved by this method with certainty to have belonged to a particular person.

For utilising this analytical method based on neutron activation, it is necessary to have preferably a nuclear reactor and a recording device for gamma rays. The substance to be examined is placed in the nuclear reactor and bombarded with neutrons and it then becomes temporarily radio active and emits gamma rays. These rays are measured and identified using the recording device. Every material, produced by man or nature, is bound to differ from others in the composition of the trace elements, it contains. By utilising this highly sensitive analytical method, it is possible to characterise, therefore, any material by determining its chemical composition. Another great advantage of this method is that the material examined need not be destroyed or mutilated and can be presented subsequently as evidence in courts.

The possibilities of application of this new technique are almost endless. This method may be employed to determine the gun powder residues from a suspect's hand and to identify other traces which the accused may carry from the scene of crime such as glass, paint, soil, auto-grease, wood, etc., as any material can be connected to its source

through its trace-element composition. Neutron Activation Analysis has already been used in criminal cases in Canada and the U.S.A. In one case it was shown that the soil adhering to a truck-trailer loaded with illicit whisky, matched soil taken in the vicinity of an illicit still. In another case of attempted burglary the paint adhering to a tyre-iron matched with the paint from the door at the scene of crime.

The facilities required for this analytical technique are quite expensive and it may take some time before all our forensic science laboratories are able to utilise this method. The Indian Academy of Forensic Sciences held recently a symposium on this subject in which several scientists took part. It may be possible to have before long, at least one Activation Analysis Laboratory in this country accessible to forensic scientists.

* * *

CORROBORATION.

Mark Twain was in a mining Camp, where tall tales were the order of the day.

"You fellows know that wild country near Oregon," said one miner. 'Well, I was carrying a bucket of water to my cabin, when I met a fierce lion. threw the bucket of water right in his face and he slunk away."

At the conclusion of this tale, Twain spoke up. "I can vouch for that yarn, boys," he said. "You see, I was going up the hill, when I met the lion coming down. I like lions, boys, and always stop to stroke them, especially their whiskers. Gentlemen, those whiskers were wet!"

LEGAL SECTION.

PREVENTIVE ARREST BY THE POLICE

Under Section 151 Cr. P. C.

by

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Additional First Class Magistrate, Salem.

(Approved by the Government for publication in G. O. Rt. No. 3100 (Home Department) dated 2—7—1965.)

IN exigencies of impending public upheavals, as it happened in recent past, whenever the police scent any design by any person or group of persons to commit any cognizable offence, they arrest such person or persons to prevent commission of such offences by taking the time by forelock to save the public in general from any catastrophic mishaps in exercise of the powers vested in them under Section 151 Cr.P.C. In the scheme of Criminal Procedure Code, a separate chapter–(Chapter XIII)–consisting of five Sections–(Sections 149 to 153)–under the title "PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE" has been assigned for this purpose. We are now mainly concerned with Section 151 Cr.P.C. which is the provision for preventive arrests made by the police. Now the prevailing practice is that after effecting the arrest, the Police usually produce the arrested persons within 24 hours before the nearest Magistrate and get judicial remand under Section 167 Cr.P.C., for which there does not seem to be any *statutory* legal basis or authority. In Criminal Rules of Practice and Circular Orders 1958 at Page 367, instruction has been issued as regards the point whether it is open to the police to produce the person arrested under Section 151 Cr.P.C. before Executive Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate under Section 167 Cr. P.C. But it is not clear whether the police are bound to produce such prisoners to any Magistrate at all to get judicial remand beyond 24 hours of police custody. There is no inherent provision in that Section itself as to how the police should dispose of the arrested persons, nor is there any limitation of the time for keeping such persons in police custody, as it is found in Sections 60 and 61 Cr.P.C., which relate to arrests made by police without warrant under different circumstances as expatiated under Sections 54 to 58 Cr.P.C. The provisions under Sections 60 and 61 Cr.P.C. are not obvisouly applicable to arrest under Sections 151 Cr. P.C., as the question of the police releasing the arrested persons on bail as contemplated

under Section 60 Cr.P.C. does not arise under Section 151 Cr.P.C., as such release would thwart the very purpose of such arrest. Thus, the arrest under Section 151 Cr.P.C. is altogether on a different footing, which is purely a police action, in which the Magistrate does not seem to have any right of intervention by using any of his discretions. The *intentionis legis* in such arrest would obviously appear to be that the Police have a vested right to keep such persons in their own custody for such period as they consider it necessary to avert the catastrophic design of the arrested persons, without any limitation of time, and without need to get any judicial remand under Section 167 Cr. P.C. However, if it is viewed that the provisions of Section 167 Cr.P.C. are applicable to such arrests under Section 151 Cr.P.C. also, then Sections 496 and 497 Cr. P.C. regarding bail would automatically be operative and in such cases as there may not be any basis for considering that a non-bailable offence has even been attempted, the Magistrate would be in law constrained to release the arrested person on bail under Section 496 Cr.P.C., in which case also the object of the arrest under Section 151 Cr.P.C. would be defeated. However, when judicial remand is given by the Magistrate even which is not in itself obligatory, then it is purely his discretion to release the accused on bail or not. Hence, the more we think about the purpose of the arrest under Section 151 Cr.P.C. and the powers vested in the Magistrate under Section 167, 496 and 497 Cr.P.C., all the more we are fortified in the view that it cannot be the *intentionis legis* to make the powers of the police under Section 151 Cr.P.C. subject to the magisterial discretion. In the Constitution of India under Articles 22 (1) and (2) any arrested person has got a right to know the grounds of his arrest and also right of defending himself by a lawyer, and no arrested person can be kept in police custody for over twenty-four hours and if detention is found necessary beyond 24 hours, the authority of the Magistrate is absolutely essential but under Clause 3 of the same article the provisions of Clauses 2 and 3 aforesaid are not applicable to preventive arrest and detention under any law. The Police are thus authorized to arrest and detain such arrested persons in their own custody without the orders of any court or Magistrate for such period as is found necessary by any exigency. According to the *ratio decidendi* laid down in *1949 Madras Weekly Notes 448 Cr. 120*, an arrest under Section 151 Cr.P.C. is neither illegal nor improper within the meaning of Section 491 Cr.P.C. *(habeas corpus)*. It is further laid down in the following cases:—

1. Section 151 Cr.P.C. merely authorizes arrests by Police without warrant from a Magistrate and is not a provision of law under which a person can be detained by the jail authorities in their custody. 1957 Cr. L.J. 427 A.I.R. 1957 All. 189-Shravan Kumar Gupta Vs. Superintendent, District Jail, Mathura.

2. It is essentially a matter of satisfaction of the police officer himself to see that the two conditions mentioned in Section 151 do really exist in a given case, so as to justify action being taken under the Section. The correctness of the knowledge of the police officer as to the design of a person to commit a cognizable offence cannot ordinarily be

scrutinized by the Court. Similarly the Court cannot substitute its own opinion in place of the opinion of police officer on the question whether the commission of the offence could be prevented by some means other than the arrest of the person designing to commit such offence. Chakkappan Vs. State of Kerala–1960 Cr.L.J. 1212 (2)–A.I.R. 1960 Ker. 297.

I have expressed my humble view in the matter through your esteemed columns purely actuated by the academic interest to get any enlightened opinion from learned jurists and it is not intended to criticise or comment upon any authority, if any, in the matter.

* * *

EXTRAORDINARY EXCUSE.

An extraordinary excuse was introduced during the trial of a man charged with wife-beating. A neighbour present during the assault was called as a witness for the prosecution. He described the blows in detail and the wife's helplessness.

In astonishment the Judge turned to the witness and asked: "Do you mean the Court to understand that you stood by and saw this man strike the poor woman again and again?"

"Yes. I saw it all."

"And you made no effort to interfere?"

"I couldn't."

"Why not?"

"I was filling my pipe."

Crime Statement for the Quarter Ending 30—6—1965

	Name of District	Area in sq. miles	Population	Total number of crimes	Offences relating to Currency and Bank notes	Offences relating to Coins	Murder	Kidnapping	Dacoity and preparation and assembling of dacoity	Robbery	House breaking	Thefts	Criminal assault	Total number of juveniles concerned	Policemen per 10,000 of
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Madras City	49.4	20,00,000	1,660	9	—	2	10	—	—	35	842	46	77	28
2	Govt. Rly. Police, Tiruchirapalli	2,457.00		233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	—	12	—
3	Tiruchirapalli	5,571.13	26,95,071	1,136	7	—	17	18	1	2	120	83	—	—	—
4	Thanjavur	3,742.01	28,82,670	989	6	—	9	8	—	—	453	277	—	44	9
5	South Arcot	42.08	27,90,651	797	—	—	14	8	—	1	150	466	80	22	6
6	Chingleput	335.31	18,53,619	1,041	—	—	7	4	1	2	142	2,240	255	27	10.
7	North Arcot	4,654.00	28,65,235	729	—	—	39	7	—	6	287	446	—	92	—
8	Salem	6,894.8	30,97,220	442	—	1	76	5	—	2	121	319	203	24	6
9	Coimbatore	6,024.00	31,54,296	1,369	—	—	36	7	1	—	258	444	—	39	5
10	Nilgiris	1,098.14	2,79,359	212	1	—	1	3	—	3	61	51	6	4	13
11	Madurai Urban	1,769.761	12,68,828	667	—	—	5	1	—	1	63	299	10	16	12
12	Madurai North	3,099.24	16,22,989	721	—	—	13	11	3	2	85	226	—	23	6
13	Ramanathapuram	5,919 00	23,09,938	3,621	—	—	23	11	3	9	121	334	16	23	—
14	Tirunelveli	4,337.00	24,45,967	1,174	—	—	21	14	3	9	159	362	94	79	9
15	Kanyakumari	646.00	8,24,000	366	—	—	—	1	—	2	64	170	21	16	8